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By WILLIAM PAIN,

Author of the PRACTICAL BUILDER, &c.

THE SECOND EDITION.

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The Proportion of Chimnies to Rooms, in any Caſe required, from a Room of 9 Feet ſquare to a Room of 60 Feet ſquare.

A room of 9 ft ſquare will require a chimney 2 ft. 3 in. wide by 3 ft high: then, ſuppoſing the room to be 12 ft ſquare, the proportion will be as 4 to 1; that is, the width of the chimney will be 2 feet 6 inc. by 3 feet ¾ of an inch in height: ſo that, for every foot the room increaſes in ſize, you muſt add one inch to the width of the chimney, and a quarter of an inch to the height: then, if the room be three times 9 feet, which is 27 feet ſquare, the chimney will be 3 feet 6 inches wide, by 3 feet 4 inches and a half high: and ſo on for any ſquare room.

For rooms that are longer than they are wide, ſuppoſe 24 by 36, add the length and breadth together, and take half that ſum for the ſquare of the room, being 30 feet, which is 21 inches more in width, and 21 quarters more in height, than the 9 feet rooms require; ſo the chimney wil be 3 feet 9 inches, and the height 3 feet 7 inches.

Suppoſe a room ſhould be large enough to require two chimnies, that is 40 feet wide by 60 feet long; add the length and breadth together which is 100, and take the ½ of that, which is 50; ſo that two chimnies to a room of 50 feet ſquare will do for a room 60 by 40, and the width of each chimney will be 5 feet 5 inc. and the height of each will be 4 feet and half an inch. And ſo for any other.

The Proportion of Windows to Rooms to give the proper Light, not too glaring, nor too dark and gloomy.

Multiply the length of the room by the breadth, and that product by the height: out of the laſt product extract the ſquare root, which root will be the proper light for the room, and muſt be divided into as many parts as the room will admit windows.

Suppoſe the room to be 24 feet by 18, the product will be 432: multiplied by 12 feet the height, that product will be 5184, whoſe ſquare root is 72, which will admit of three windows, containing 24 feet each. This is a general rule for any room, &c.

BRITISH MUSEUM 2 AUG 32

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A Table of Scantlings for cutting of Timber for Building.

BEARING-POST.		SCANTLING.	
If 8 feet in height,	—	9 inches ſquare.	
If 10 feet in height,	—	10 at bottom	8 at top.
If 12 feet in height,	—	12 at bottom	11 at top.
If 16 feet in height.	—	16 at bottom	12 at top.
If 20 feet in height,	—	20 at bottom	16 at top.

GIRDERS.		SCANTLING.		
Bearing Length.		*Inches.*		*Inches.*
If 16 feet,	—	12	by	10
If 20	—	13	by	12
If 24	—	14	by	13
If 30	—	15	by	14
If 36	—	16	by	15
If 40	—	18	by	16

Binding-Joiſt.		*Scantling.*		
Length.		*Inc.*		*Inc.*
If 6 feet,	—	6	by	4
If 8	—	7	by	4
If 10	—	9	by	4½
If 12	—	10	by	5
If 14	—	12½	by	6

Common Joiſt.		*Scantling.*		
Length.		*Inc.*		*Inc.*
If 6 feet,	—	5	by	3
If 8	—	6	by	3
If 9	—	9	by	3
If 12	—	12	by	3 or 3½

Beams or Ties.		*Scantling.*		
Length.		*Inc.*		*Inc.*
If 20 feet,	—	8	by	9
If 30	—	8	by	10
If 40	—	10	by	12
If 50	—	11	by	13

Bridging-Joiſt.		*Scantling.*		
Length.		*Inc.*		*Inc.*
If 6 feet,	—	5	by	3
If 8	—	5½	by	3
If 10	—	6	by	4

Principal Rafters.		*Inches.*		*Inches.*		*Inches.*
Length 15 feet,	—	9 at bottom,		7 at top,		6 thick.
20	—	10	———	8	—	7
25	—	11	———	9	—	8
30	—	12	———	10	—	9
36	—	13	———	10	—	10

The king-poſt from 1 ft 6 in. to 1 ft 8 in. and as thick as the rafters.

Small Rafters.	*Scantling.*	*Wall-Plates.*	*Purlines.*
Length 8 feet,—	5 by 3	*Inc. Inc.*	from 6 by 8
10 —	5½ by 3½	from 6 by 4	to 8 10
12 —	6 by 4	to 9 12	according to

the length, which ſhould not exceed 14 feet.

Note, All girders and tie-beams ſhould camber ½ an inch to every 10 feet in length, whether they are truſſed or not.

Deſcription of the PLATES, &c.

Deſcription of Lines, raiſing Perpendiculars, and laying out Angles, &c.

PLATE I. FIG. 1.

IS a right-angled triangle, whoſe baſe-line is 6, and perpendicular is 8, and the hypothenuſe 10. From the ſcale of feet draw the line *c a* equal to 6 feet, then take 8 feet in your compaſſes, and ſet one foot at *a*, and deſcribe a ſmall arch at *b*, then take 10 feet in your compaſſes, and ſet one foot at *c*, and biſect the former arch *b*, which will be perpendicular to *a*; then draw the lines *a b* and *b c*: which was to be done. Then, as 64, the ſquare of 8, and 36, the ſquare of 6, are together equal to 100, which is the ſquare of 10 by 10, therefore *a b* is a perpendicular to the given line *a c*. So that the lines 6, 8, and 10, complete the right-angled triangle, whoſe complement contains 180 degrees.

FIG. 2. PLATE I.

To raiſe a Perpendicular at the End or Middle of a Line.

Draw the given line *d e*, then ſet one foot of the compaſſes at *e*, and draw the arch *d f*; then, with the ſame opening of compaſſes, biſect the arch at *g* and *h*; then ſet one foot at *g*, and draw the arch *h i*, then ſet it at *h*, and draw *g i*; then draw *e i* which is the perpendicular to the baſe-line *d e*. To draw a ſegment of an arch, as fig. 3. plate 1, draw the baſe-line *a b* and the perpendicular line *c e* at right angles with *a b*, then draw the line *a d c*, and middle that line at *d*, then draw the line *d e* at right angles with the line *a c*, and that will cut *e c* at *e*, which is the center to draw the arch *a c b*. Fig. 4. To let fall a perpendicular from the point *a* to the line *b c*, continue the line *e d* to the point *a*, then middle the line *a e* as at *d*, then draw the circle *a b c*, and where the circle cuts the line at *b*, that will be perpendicular to *a*: which was to be done.

Of protracting. FIG. 6. PLATE I.

Is a Protractor, for laying out Angles.

Lay the centre, at *a*, on the line at a point given, as at *a*, and the angle required is 60 degrees, as at *c*, on the limb

limb of the protractor; then the lines *a b* and *a c* will contain an angle of 60 degrees, and ſo for any other, plain to inſpection.

For Inſtance.

Suppoſe an angle of 20 degrees was required, then the line *a b* and *a d* would be an angle of 20 degrees. Again, ſuppoſe 40 degrees were required, *a b* and *a e* will be angles of 40 degrees. Again, ſuppoſe 90 degrees are wanted, then *a b* and *a f* are 90 degrees. Suppoſe it be required to open the angle to 140 degrees, then the line *a b* and *a g* will be an obtuſe angle of 140 degrees. Suppoſe 160 degrees was wanted, then the line *a b* and *a h* will be an obtuſe angle of 160 degrees. The angle *a b f* is a right angle: the angle *a b c* is an acute angle of 60 degrees: the angles *a b d* and *a b e* are acute angles of 20 and 40 degrees. Theſe will be ſufficient to ſhew the manner of laying angles in planning or any caſe required. On the face of the protractor are four ſcales of feet and inches, from a quarter of an inch to the foot to one inch to the foot, which is plain to inſpection.

FIG. 7. PLATE I.

Is an equilateral triangle, very ready for dividing mouldings, *&c.* Divide the ſide into as many parts as are contained in the mouldings you make uſe of, ſet the compaſſes at random larger than the part you want, and draw the line to the center *a*; then ſuppoſe your mouldings to be 20 parts, more or leſs, put on the height of the moulding, as *a b e*, and it will be divided as required; and ſo for any other, making the ſcale larger than the height of your moulding.

The Conſtruction of Polygon Figures. PLATE II.

Fig. *a*, to draw a pentagon to a given ſide, as 1, 2, make a radius of the ſide 1, 2, then divide the arch, 1, 6 into ſix parts, and turn one part down to *o*, which is the center, that will draw the circle to contain the ſide, 1, 2 five times. Fig. *b* is a hexagon. Make a radius of the ſide 1, 2, and the biſection at *o* is the center of a circle that will contain the given ſide 1, 2 ſix times. Fig. *c* is a heptagon of 7 ſides. To draw it to the given ſide 1, 2 make a radius of the ſide 1, 2 and biſect at *o*, then divide the arch 1, 0 into ſix parts, and turn one of theſe parts up to 7, which is the center that will contain the ſide 1,2 in the circle 7 times. Fig. *d*. is an octagon. To the given ſide 1,2 make a radius of 1,2 and biſect at *b*, then draw the arch 4 *d*, which *d* is the center to draw the circle which will contain the ſide 1,2 eight times. Were it required to nine ſides, the center *e* will draw a circle that will contain the given ſide 9 times, *f* 10 times, *g* 11 times, *h* 12 times. Fig. *e* to divide a circle into any number of parts, as here into 10, make a radius of the whole diameter and biſect at 1, then divide the diameter into 10 parts, and from the biſection at 1 draw the line 1,2 to touch the arch of the circle at *a*, then *b a* is the ſide that will go 10 times on that circle. Fig. *f* is another way to divide a circle into any number of parts. Divide one fourth part of the circle into as many parts as you would have the whole circle divided into, and take 4 of theſe parts for the ſide which will go as many times as your quarter is divided into. Fig. *h* is a ſemi-ellipſis on the tranſverſe diameter. To draw the ellipſis take the ſemi-conjugate diameter 3,4, and ſet it on the tranſverſe diameter 1,2, then, from 2 to the center 3 divide into three parts, and turn one of thoſe parts over to *o*, then make radius of 0,5, and biſect at 6, then draw the lines 6,0 and 6,5, then with center *o* draw 1,7, with centre 5 draw 9,8, and, with centre 6 draw 7,4,8, which completes the ellipſis.

Of Interſection of Lines, Arches, &c. PLATE III.

Fig. 1. is a trammel for drawing a flat arch. Suppoſe *a b* to be the width of the arch and *c* to be the height; make a trammel with three laths to touch the points *a*, *b*, *c*; then tack in nails at *a*, *b*, *c*, move it round with the pencil at *c*, and deſcribe the arch *a*, *c*, *b*. Fig. 2. is a ſemi-ellipſis on the tranſverſe diameter by interſection of lines. Divide each ſide into a like number of parts, (the more parts the truer the work) and draw the lines as on the plate, which complete the arch. Fig. 3. is a ſemi-ellipſis on the conjugate diameter by interſection of lines, drawn in the ſame manner (which is a general rule) by interſections. Fig. 4. is a ſegment-arch by lines. Fig. 5. is a Gothic arch by interſection of lines. Fig. 6. is an egg by interſection of lines. Fig. 7. the manner of drawing an ellipſis or oval with a line. Take half the tranſverſe diameter 1,2, and make that equal the line 3,4 and 3,5; then, at 4,5 fix pins, to which you muſt fix a line, the ends to each pin, ſo that the middle part of the line will touch the arch at 3, or at the pencil 6; then, moving the pencil round tight to the line, you will deſcribe the oval or ellipſis, which was to be done.

Diminiſhing Walls. PLATE IV.

The wall, fig. A, diminiſhes on each ſide alike, which gives the wall a pyramidical form, and is the ſtrongeſt and beſt way of diminiſhing the wall. Fig. B diminiſhes all from the inſide, which is moſt commonly done, but it is not ſo ſtrong as the other. It is a very good way to turn arches over girders and beam-ends that lie in the walls, and over lintels of doors, windows, &c. and it is very neceſſary to lay in chains of bond-timber, over doors, windows, &c. framed well together at the angles. To prepare foundations, if required, with piling and planking, drive piles 15 or 18 inches apart, according as you find the ground is, and lay ſleepers on the ends of the piles, then fill in between with brick-work fluſh within the top of the ſleepers, and lay ſtrong planks over them: and it muſt be obſerved, that, in piling, the piles muſt be driven till they come to a good bottom; and in ſome ground they may require to be 15 or 20 feet long, more or leſs, as the bottom ſhall prove.

Of Groins, Angle-Brackets, &c. PLATE V.

Fig. *b* is an angle bracket at an internal angle; *l* is the given bracket, in the angle-bracket: divide the baſe-line of *l* into four parts, and draw thoſe lines to the baſe-line *m*; then draw the ordinates 1.1.2.2.3.3.4.4, and tranſfer them perpendicularly to the baſe-line of the angle-bracket *m*: then draw the ordinates, 4.4.3.3.2.2.1.1. and make them the ſame height as the given rib *l*; tack in nails, and bend a thin lath, and mark as that curve directs, which will be the angle rib required. Note, the more parts the baſe-line is divided into, the truer the work. Fig. *c* is the plan of a vault where the door or window cuts through the arch under pitch: *d* is the given arch, on the plan *c k* is a ſemicircle

circle cutting through the arch at *e*, which is called a Welch groin. Divide the heights *g e* and *g h* into the ſame number of parts, and draw the lines to each reſpective arch, and drop thoſe lines to meet on the plan, which gives the baſe-line of the hip the other ſide cuts at the ſame height; but the baſe-line *a b* is divided into equal parts and dropped to the diagonal line; then proceed as you did in fig *b*. This will be a kind of Gothic arch. Fig. *d* is an angle-bracket at an external angle, drawn by ordinates, the ſame as the internal bracket fig. *b*. Fig. *e* the plan of a vault to be groined; *f* is the given rib, and *g* the jack rib; *h* is another given rib, and *i* is the jack rib; which are traced by ordinates, the ſame as the angle-bracket, fig. *b* and *d*.

Of centering and covering Groins. PLATE VI.

Fig. A is a plan and ribs for a groin-cieling, which ſhews the place of the jack-ribs. On the plan, in rib *c* are all the jack ribs ſhewn, and lines dropped from the ends to the plan, which ſhew the place to fix them to the hips. Fig. B is a plan for a brick groin: *a* is ſuppoſed to be the given rib, then *b* will be the jack ribs; but if *c* be the given rib, then *d* will be the jack ribs, which are dropped down to the plan, ſhewing the place where they are to be fixed when the body-range is ſet and boarded in. To lay down the cover of the groins or cielings, lay down the baſe-line of the rib *a* and the arch line of the rib *b*, and divide them into equal parts, each containing a like number, and draw the lines to meet on the plan, which gives the angle. When a mould is made to that, and bent round on the covering of the body-range, from the angle 1 to the center 2 will give the angle-line to ſet the jack-ribs and boarding. Theſe groins are all traced by ordinates, which is a very ſafe and ſure way for finding the angle ribs in any caſe whatever.

The Conſtruction of Brick Arches. PLATE VII.

Fig. 1. is a ſemi-ellipſis in a circular wall. The curves in the arch are deſcribed by the trammel-rod, which makes them all of one ſize; and to cut them on the face, fix the center, when made to the curve of the wall, level, and then fix two ſtandards, as *a* and *b*, upright; then make two moulds to the curve of the wall, as *c*, one to be fixed, as *d*, the

the other moveable up and down, at pleaſure, as *c*. So, when the ſpringing courſe is cut, lay the next on that, and, with a long ſcriber, as *f*, draw it by theſe circular moulds which will mark what is to come off the top parts: then mark the under ſide by the top edge of the firſt courſe, and that will ſhew how much is to come off the face of every courſe. By proceding in this manner, it will anſwer for any arch in a circular wall. Fig. 2. is a ſegment-arch. Fig. 3, a ſcuback-arch, which cambers one eighth of an inch in a foot on the ſoffit. Fig. 4. is a ſemi-circular arch in a circular wall. Fig. 5. a ſemi-circular arch in a ſtrait wall on ſlewing jambs, ſhewing how the face of the bricks muſt be cut. Fig. 6. is a Gothick arch.

Truſſing Girders. Section of Floor-Scarfing-Plates. PLATE VIII.

Fig. A is the ſection of a girder to be truſſed, ſhewing the method of truſſing. Fig. B ſhews the pieces bolted together. Fig. C is the ſection of a bridge-floor, ſhewing the binding-joiſt. *a b*, framing into the girder; *e f* the bridging joiſt layed over the binding joiſt; *g* the cieling-joiſt chaſed into the binding joiſt: the bolts or truſſes to be of dry oak, 5 by 4 inches, the king-pieces to be 10 by 5, or 12 by 5; a pair of wedges at the back of the king-pieces, as 1,2; but, if the girders are ſo very large as two whole pieces truſſed together, the king-pieces and truſſes may be as much larger as required. Fig. D the manner of ſcarfing plates.

PLATE IX. is another method for truſſing girders. Fig. A is the ſection of a girder with an iron king, which ſcrews underneath, and iron plates at the end of the truſſes. Fig. B the two pieces put together. Fig. C is another ſection, where the truſs goes above the top of the girder to make it ſtronger; for, the ſharper the pitch of the truſs, the better for ſtrength. Fig. D the two pieces bolted together. In truſſing girders, they are ſometimes let in only one inch, or one and a half into each ſide; in ſo doing they are not bolted cloſe together as ſhewn on the plate; and ſome are let into the thickneſs, and bolted cloſe together, as you may ſee in the plate.

PLATE X. *Of truſſing Girders framing into a Half Story Poſt, to ſtand Part in the Wall.*

This girder with two braces, framing into a crown-piece bolted to the girder, and framed into the poſt, and the poſt framed

framed up into the girder, and the girder joggled into a plate in the wall, will carry a great weight. Oak corbles in the wall for the bottom of the poſt to ſtand on, or they may be ſtone at pleaſure.

PLATE XI. *Story Poſt and Breſſommer, to carry great Weights, as Brick-Walls,* &c.

If theſe poſts are 12 feet in height, they muſt be 12 inches ſquare; and, if required to be longer than 12 feet, for every foot in height add one inch to the ſquare of the poſt; ſo, if the poſt be 20 feet in height, it will require 20 inches ſquare at bottom, and 16 inches at top.

PLATE XII. is the plan of a bridge-floor, ſhewing how the binding-joiſt is framed into the girder, and bridging-joiſt laid on the binding-joiſt.

PLATE XIII. Fig. A is a ſection of a floor with a crown-piece bolted to the girder, and the two braces *a a* framed into the poſt, and bird's-mouth'd to the crown-pieces. They are to be as wide as the poſt and girder, and the braces *b b* to frame into a king-poſt *c*, and dove-tailed into the poſt; and the other braces bolt through the whole, with ſcrew bolts. Fig. B is a truſs-roof for a church.

Plan of an Ell-Roof and Scarfing Plates. PLATE XIV.

Fig. *a* a ſcarfing plate. Fig. *b* plan of an ell-roof, with hip and valley.

PLATE XV. *Two Truſſes for Roofs.*

Fig. *a*, a truſs with two queen-poſts and a king in the center, framed into a collar. Fig. *b* the method for dove-tailing beams and girders; and at *a*, under the end of the beam, the beam is joggled down, which I think is as good or better than a dovetail. Fig. *c* is another truſs for a roof with two queen poſts and a king in the center, which frames into the beam. Fig. *d.* is the ſection of a floor, where the binding-joiſts are the depth of the girder, and framed far enough apart for intermediate joiſts to go between them, which are not ſo deep as the binding. So the cieling-joiſts are chaſed into the binding-joiſt, under the common-joiſt, which is plain to be ſeen in the ſection.

PLATE XVI. *Framing Roofs in Ledgment.*

The ſides and ends of this roof are layed out to ſhew in what manner the principal rafters muſt be laid. To frame in the purlines, there muſt be ſquare lines drawn acroſs the plan of the roof, as *a b a b a b*, and thoſe lines to cut the center of the building, as at *g g g*. Now as the rafters lie out, the top of each rafter touches the ſquare line *a b a b a b*, and the bottom end of the rafter lies parallel with that ſquare line, which is plain by the dotted line going from the center of the beam end. So, when the foot of the rafter 1 is ſet on the end of the beam at 2, and ſtands to the pitch it framed to, they will fall over the center at *g* in the middle of the building, and ſo for all the reſt.

To find the Length and Backing of the Hips.

Take the baſe-line of the hip *g h*, and ſet it on the baſe-line of the rafter as *g h* and *g i*, then draw the lines *p i* and *p h*, which is the length of the hips.

To back the Hips, as Plate xvii, *which will anſwer in any Caſe required.*

Take the height of the rafter 5, 6, and ſet it ſquare from the baſe-line of the hip, as 4 5 and 2 5, then draw the hips 1, 2, 3, 4, then draw the lines *a a b* ſquare acroſs the baſe-line of the hips as at *c*, then draw the circle to touch the hips, and the point *d* is the backing.

The Method of framing Bevel Roofs. PLATE XVII.

This roof is parallel, part of it, from *a* to *b*, and from *b* to *d* runs bevel, which cauſes that part of the roof to wind, for the perpendicular height of the rafters is all alike, which makes the ridge ſtrait at top; and, as the beams lie bevel on the plan, as *a b c d e f g h i k*, there muſt be ſquare lines drawn acroſs the plan to cut the center of the beam. When the rafters are laid out on the beam to frame in the purlines, the center of every rafter muſt lie to that ſquare line, as repreſented by the black lines drawn on the plan, then will they lie right for framing in the purlines. If they are not laid in this manner the purlines will not fit. To lay out the narrow end, the principals muſt be laid in winding, the ſame as they ſtand when up in their places. To do this, with a parallel rule, applied to the foot of the principal rafters, lay them out of winding one with another, and they will then lie in the ſame manner as they will ſtand when up in their places. Then the purlines will be framed right, otherwiſe not.

Backing of Curve-line Hips and tracing them. PLATE XVIII.

Fig. A is a rib for a dome, and B is the hip traced from it. Divide the given rib A into five parts, on the baſe-line, and draw the ordinates, 1,1 2,2 3,3 4,4 5,5, then divide the baſe-line of the hip into the ſame number of parts; take them from A and ſet them on B; then tack in nails at the points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; bend a thin ſlip round, and mark as that curve directs, which gives the hip-mould. To back the hip, take, from fig. F. the plan of the hip, 1, 2, and ſet it on the hip at bottom, 1, 2: then ſhift the hip-mould to 2, and out to o at top; mark it by, and that will be the wood to come off for backing the hip. Fig. C is a given rib for an ogee roof, which is to be done in the ſame manner. Fig. G and E is the backing for a ſtrait hip. You are to obſerve, that the piece of wood be the ſame thickneſs as the hips and form of the curve for the little part you want, then cut it to the pitch of the hip at foot, ſet it on the plan and mark it by that, which will give the backing exactly, and ſo for any other. Or, if you draw a line parallel with the baſe-line, and take off 1,2 on the plan, and ſet them on the ſaid lines, 1,2, all the way up, and mark by the mould, it will give the backing in any caſe required, ſtrait or curved line.

Of Circular and Elliptical Domes. PLATE XIX.

Fig. A the plan of an elliptical dome. One half repreſents the rib on the longeſt diameter. Fig. C is the rib on the ſhort diameter: *e f g* are the ribs to ſtand on the plan at 1,2,3. Fig. D is the ſection of the level bars, ſhewing the wood that is to come off in ſquaring. Fig. B is a dome on a circular plan; one half the plan repreſents the whole rib: *k* is the ſection of the bar; the dot-lines on the plan are the moulds for the level bars, which is plain to inſpection, by the dot-lines dropped from the bars in the rib to the plan. The bars to be of equal height from the baſe-line, and the ribs *e f g* to be traced from the given rib, fig. C.

Fig. A PLATE XX. is a plan and truſs for a dome.

Fig. B is a center or truſs for a large ſtone or brick arch.

Of the Doric Order. PLATE XXI.

The Doric order, ſo called, becauſe that Dorus, king of Achaſio, built a magnificent temple to the goddeſs Juno, in the city of Argos, which Vitruvius ſays was the very firſt model of this order. To proportion the Doric order to any height required, divide *a b* into five parts; give one to the pedeſtal; then divide *c d* into five parts; one is the entablature equal to two diameters of the column. To proportion on a ſub-plinth, divide *e f* into eleven parts; one is equal the diameter of the column; give one to ſub-plinth, and two to the entablature. The triglyphs to ornament the frize at large are ſhewn in plate 26; the diſtances, from center to center of the triglyphs, 75 minutes; the breadth of the triglyphs, 30 minutes: the ſpace between 45 minutes, equal to the height of the frize, the pedeſtal at large, plate 22. Baſe and cap, plate 25, entablature at large, plate 27. with all the meaſures figured for practice, by a ſcale made on the diameter of the column. The diameter to be divided into 6, and one in 10 or into 12, and one in 5, which is the ſame as by the ſcale *g h*, plate 23. The projections all ſet back from a plumb-line, as *a b*, in all this work of orders and mouldings.

Of the Tuſcan Order. PLATE XXI.

The Tuſcan order was brought into that part of Italy called Tuſcany by the Aſiatic Lydians, who are ſaid to have firſt peopled Italy, whence the name Tuſcan is derived. To proportion the Tuſcan order to any height required, on a pedeſtal, divide the height *a b* into five parts, and give one to the pedeſtal; then divide *c d* into five parts, one of them the entablature: divide *e f* into ſeven parts, one is the diameter of the column, which is to be divided into ſix parts, and one of them into ten, which is the ſcale to work by, and thoſe to be diſpoſed to the mouldings in height and projection as they are figured. This is the way to make the ſcale for all the orders on the diameter of the column. *g h* is a ſcale of minutes divided, plate 23. To proportion this order on a ſub-plinth, divide the height, *i k* into ten parts; each part is equal the diameter of the column; give one to ſub-plinth, and one three-fourths to the entablature, and ſeven one-fourth to the ſhaft, including baſe and cap. Plate 22 the pedeſtal at large. Plate 23 the baſe and cap at large. Plate 24 entablature at large, with all the meaſures figured for practice from the ſcale of minutes on the diameter of the column, as *g h*, plate 23. The projections are to be ſet back from a plumb-line, as *a b*.

Of the Corinthian Order. PLATE XXI.

So called, becauſe it was firſt deſigned by an architect of Athens and executed at Corinth, from whence it had its original, and was called the Corinthian order.

To proportion the Corinthian order to any height required, divide *a b* into five parts, and give one to the pedeſtal; then divide *c d* into ſix parts; each part is equal to two diameters of the column. On a ſub-plinth, divide *e f* into thirteen parts, and each part is equal the diameter of the column: give one diameter to the ſub-plinth, and two diameters to the entablature. The meaſures are taken in feet and inches, according to the place where uſed; and that meaſure is divided on a rod, to proportion the orders and find the diameter of the column to work by, as the ſcales *a b* and *c d*, &c. on the plate 21, and ſo for all the orders. The pedeſtal at large, plate 22. The capital at large plate 32. The baſe and entablature at large, plate 33, with all the meaſures figured. The diſtances between the center lines of modilions is 35 minutes; the breadth of the modilion 11½ minutes. The diſtance of the modilions muſt be juſtly obſerved from center to center, which is a true guide for the inter-columnation, or diſtance of colums from center to center.

Of the Compoſite Order. PLATE XXXIV.

The compoſite capital at large.

PLATE XXXV. *The Entablature at large.*

To proportion this order is the ſame as the Corinthian. The principal meaſures the ſame as in the Corinthian, plate 21. The column's height 10 diameters, including baſe and capital; the baſe is Attic, which is moſtly uſed to all except the Tuſcan, which is a torus and cincture on the plinth. So the Attic baſe is half a diameter, the compoſite capital one diameter 10 minutes, ſame as Corinthian; the entablature 2 diameters; the height of the column and entablature is 12 diameters, with all the meaſures figured for practice.

Of the Ionic Order. PLATE XXI.

The Ionic order, ſo called becauſe it was invented by Ion, in Ionia, a province in Aſia, who is ſaid to have erected

erected a temple of this order to the goddeſs Diana, at Epheſus.

To proportion the Ionic order, on a pedeſtal, divide the height *a b* into five parts, and give one to the pedeſtal; then divide *c d* into ſix parts, and give one to the entablature; the remainder *e f* into nine parts. One is the diameter of the column at bottom, which is to be divided into ſix-parts and one in ten for the ſcale to work by. On a ſub-plinth, divide *g h* into 12 parts, one is the diameter of the column, and give one to the ſub-plinth; one diameter 48 minutes to the entablature; and then there will remain nine diameters 12 minutes for the ſhaft of the column, including baſe and cap, which is plain to inſpection.

PLATE XXII. *The Ionic Pedeſtal at large.*

The baſe and cap of ditto, PLATE XXVIII. with all the parts figured for practice.

PLATE XXIX. The ancient Ionic capital and plan of ditto, with all the meaſures figured.

PLATE XXX. The Ionic volutes at large, with all the meaſures figured; and the eye of the volute at large, ſhewing all the centers for drawing the ſame.

PLATE XXXI. The Ionic entablature at large, and the modilion at large, ſhewing how to draw the ſoffit; which is plain to inſpection.

To draw the volute, PLATE 30, draw a circle the ſize of the bead; and in that circle deſcribe a ſquare, and draw two lines acroſs the ſide of the ſquare, as in fig. A; then divide thoſe croſs-lines each into ſix parts, whereon the centers will fall, (as you ſee them figured,) drawing one quarter at a time. For the inſide of the liſt the centers are one-fifth part within the other, (repreſented by the ſmall dots,) which will diminiſh the liſt as required.

PLATE XXXVII. *Of diminiſhing Columns and fluting Pilaſters.*

To diminiſh columns, divide the height into four or ſix parts; then draw a ſemi-circle at bottom, as in fig. A; then ſet on the diminiſhing *a b*; then divide that part of the arch *a b* into as many parts as the height is divided into; then draw thoſe lines acroſs the circle; then, from thoſe parts draw the line to meet the lines 1. 2. 3. 4: at thoſe meetings, tack in nails, and bend a thin rule, and mark as that curve directs; which will give the diminiſhing of the column from bottom to top. Fig. D. is the diminiſhing lath; fig. B. ſhews the gauging and fluting diminiſhed pilaſters. Divide the width into 29 parts, give three to a flute and one to a fillet. Fig. E ſhews the gauging and fluting of pilaſters that do not diminiſh. To ſuppoſe beads at the angles, divide the width into 31 parts; give three to a flute and one to the fillet and bead. To gauge the diminiſhed pilaſter make the gauge to claſp the pilaſter as in fig. B, cut the ends to a point, and that will run the diminiſhing. Fig. C, the end, muſt be ſquare-put-in teeth, to run half the flutes at a time; and make them ſhort and round as needle points.

PLATE XXXVIII. *Doric Frontiſpiece.*

To proportion this Doric front, ſuppoſe the clear paſſage to be three feet ſix inches, or three feet nine, more or leſs. If three feet ſix inches, the height to the ſpringing of the arch muſt be ſeven feet ſix inches; which height muſt be divided into nine parts, one of which is the diameter of the column, and two the entablature. The diſtances between the center of columns ſeven diameters 30 minutes, which contains ſix modilions. The mouldings at large, Plates 25 and 27.

PLATE XXXIX. *To proportion the Ionic Front.*

Suppoſe the clear paſſage of the door to be three feet nine inches, more or leſs, then the height to the ſpringing of the arch muſt be eight feet; that being divided into ten parts, one is the diameter of the column, and one dia-

meter

meter 48 minutes is the height of the entablature; one diameter is the height of the ſubplinth; nine diameters 12 minutes the ſhaft of column. From center to center of the column ſix diameters 43 minutes. If modilions are uſed inſtead of dentals, it takes 13 modilions, at 31 minutes from center to center of modilions.

PLATE XL. *To proportion the Corinthian Front.*

Divide the height, *a b*, into 13 parts; each part is equal to the diameter of the column. Eight one half is the height of the ſpringing of the arch: four one fourth is the clear paſſage of the door; and 6 diameters 25 minutes from center to center of the columns, which will contain 11 modilions, at 35 minutes, from center to center of the modilion.

PLATE XLI. *To deſcribe the Raking-Cornice.*

Make the level cornice, A, a quarter of a circle on the face; then draw the front raking cornice, B, making the projection *a b* equal to *a b* on the level cornice; then the centers for the curve of the front raking will fall on the middle-line drawn up the raking cornice, as at 1.2. The top return-cornice is to be equal in projection with the others, and a line being drawn parallel through the center, and at right angles with the projection, the center will fall on that line at 3.4: which center will draw all the curves of the cornice to agree in mitering.

PLATE XLII. *To proportion Architraves, Frieze, and Cornice, to Doors.*

The front is deſigned for an outſide door; but, if the fanlight be taken away, it will be a good deſign for an inſide door. To proportion the architraves, divide the clear paſſage of the door into eight parts, give one to the width of the architrave, and two thirds or three fourths of the architrave's width to the ſide pilaſters. The height of the frieze and cornice is equal to the width of the architrave, or the cornice may be reduced to five-ſixths of the architrave's. The architrave to be divided into twelve parts, and thoſe parts diſpoſed to the faces and mouldings as figured on the plate.

PLATE

PLATES XLIV. to XLVII. *Deſigns for Chimney-Pieces.*

The width of architraves to chimney-pieces to be 1-ſixth or 1-eighth part of the width of the finiſhed chimney. The frieze to be equal the width of the architrave; and the cornices, in height, to be equal to two-thirds of the architrave's breadth; and that to be divided into as many parts as figured in the cornice you make uſe of. Theſe parts are to be diſpoſed to the mouldings in height and projection as figured. The ſide pilaſter, truſſes, &c. to be two-thirds of the architrave's breadth. *Note*, any cornice in this book may be uſed to chimneys, doors, rooms, &c. only having regard to the principal heights.

PLATES XLVIII. XLIX. *Are Deſigns for Baſe and Sur-baſe for the Pedeſtal-Part of Rooms.*

The height of the ſur-baſe one eighth part from the floor to the top of dado; that is, from 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet 10 inches; the height of the baſe two-thirds or one half of the ſur-baſe: the plinth, one and one third of the ſur-baſe height.

PLATES L. LI. *Deſigns for Impoſts to Arches.*

The height of the impoſt, including the necking, one eighteenth part of the height from the floor to the ſpringing of the arch. All the meaſures are figured for practice.

PLATES LII. LIII. *Deſigns for Architraves of Doors, Windows, &c. with all the Parts figured for Practice.*

The width of the architrave to be one ſixth or one eighth part of the door; and that to be divided into twelve parts, and thoſe parts diſpoſed to the faces and mouldings as figured on the plate.

PLATES LIV. to LXII. *Thirteen Deſigns for Capitals, Frieze, Cornices, &c. for any Place required, as for Chimneys, Doors, Rooms, &c.*

If uſed to chimneys, give to the cornice two-thirds of the architrave's breadth: if uſed to doors, give to the cornice 5-ſixths of the architrave's breadth, or the whole breadth of the architrave: if uſed to rooms, give the cornices half an inch to every foot in height; that is, if the room be 10 feet high, 5 inches cornice; if 12 feet high, 6 inches cornice; if 18 feet high, 9 inches cornice; and ſo for any other. The frieze to be one and 1-fourth part of the cornices. The neck-moulding may be one fourth part of the cornicess, or one ſixth, at pleaſure. Outſide cornices may have five-eighths of an inch to the foor. Any of the above cornices may be uſed on the outſide of buildings.

PLATE LXIII. *The Twiſt-Rail and Curtail-Step for a Stair-Caſe. The Falling-Mould ſtretched out for the Outſide and Inſide of the Rail, which ſquares the Rail at Top and Bottom.*

To draw the plan of the curtail-ſtep and rail, in the center, O, draw a circle, 3 inches and a half diameter, and in that circle inſcribe a ſquare; then middle the ſide of that ſquare at 5 and 4, and draw the line 5, 4; then divide the line 4, 5, into 4 parts; deſcribe the ſquare 4, 3, 2, 6; and the firſt center for the rail, on the ſide of that little ſquare, is at 1, which draws the firſt part of the rail, *a b*; then the center 2 draws the ſecond part, *b c*; the center 3 draws the third part, *c d*; the center 4 draws the fourth part, *d e*; the center 5 draws the fifth part, *e f*; which completes the outſide line of the rail; and the centers 4 and 5 complete the inſide line. The noſing of the ſteps is drawn by the ſame centers, from 1 to 4, which is plain to inſpection. A the pitch-board, B the raking mould for the rail, which is traced from the plan of the rail, as 5 *f*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. A B C the pieces to make the twiſt-part of the rail; D is part of the ſtrait rail; the eye is a parallel piece: *g* and *h* brackets.

For the falling-mould for the twiſt-rail, *g f* is the twiſted part of the rail ſtretched out, and gives the falling of the twiſt. To form the curve of the falling-mould, divide from *f* to *h* into ſeven parts, and from *h* to *g* into 7 parts, and draw the lines to thoſe parts, which will form the curve, as may be ſeen in the plan.

PLATE

PLATE LXX. *To draw the Ramp and Knees.*

Draw the under ſide of the rail to meet the ſide of the newel, at *a*; then draw a circle from the top of the knee to the top-part of the rail; then ſquare from that to cut the line *r* with the top of the knee will be the center to draw the ramp, as at *r*.

PLATE LXVII. *A Stair-Caſe, the Center Part on a ſemi-circular Plan.*

The beginning and landing are fliers. The bearers under the ſteps may be framed into a ſtring-board fixed againſt the wall, which I think is better than fixing in the wall. For gluing up the hand-rail a templet muſt be made to the well or opening of the rail, and, the riſe and tread of the ſteps being drawn on the templet, the rail may be exactly worked to its true poſition. The ſtring-board is by ſome bent in thickneſs, and by others glued upright the ſame as a column; but I think the laſt is the beſt in moſt caſes.

PLATE LXXVI. *Groin Cielings.*

The Method of laying down the Covering of Groins and finding the Angles.

Fig. 1. is a plan of a groin to be covered. K is the cover or boarding ſtretched out. The whole arch B D to be ſtretched out on the line 1, 2 in K, and the half, as 3, 2, to be divided into a number of equal parts, ard the arch-line of the arch A is to be divided into the ſame number of parts, and dropped down to the baſe-line of the ſame arch; then take thoſe parts from the baſe-line A and ſet them on the baſe-line in fig. K, as 4, 2; then draw thoſe lines to meet each other, which will form the mould for the angle when bent round the body range from 2 to 5: the ſhaded parts are the moulds.

PLATE XC.

Fig. A is a deſign for a ſtone pedeſtal for a garden-dial, the height 42 inchess, the width 14 at bottom, 13 at top, eight the necking: and fig. B is a deſign for a ſtone pedeſtal for a font in a church, the height 42 inches, width 16 at bottom, 14 at top, nine the necking. C and D are baniſters for baluſtrades, to be of ſtone or wood.

PLATE XCIV. *A Method for Gluing up circular dado Moulding, &c.*

Fig. A is a circle to have mouldings bent round. The manner of gluing up the mouldings on brackets at *c* and *d* in thickneſſes.

Fig. B is another plan, which is concave, and fig. A is convex. Firſt glue up the dado, for fig. B, the ſame as for ſtrait work; then groove it on the back, and bend it to the plan on a templet, and glue in ſlips in the back grooves, which will keep it in its true poſition. The mouldings are to be bent in the ſame manner on the brackets, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. The whole is plain to inſpection on the plate.

PLATE XXXVI. *Gluing up Columns, and gauging them for the Flutes and Fillets.*

Fig. A is the plan of the column at bottom; fig. B the plan at top; *e* the backing-mould of the joint-hook. It is the beſt way to diminiſh the ſtaves before they are glued together. Fig. D the method for gauging the flutes and fillets. Prepare two pieces of plank, and fix them on the bench, or ſome other convenient place, and hang the ſhaft on a center, as repreſented in the plate; then fix a ſtrait rule on them, parallel with the center of the column, and diminiſh the top edge, and fix it ſtrait with the diminiſhing of the column; then with a wedge, fix the column ſo that the gauge will reach the center or one edge of the fillet: then run the gauge by the ſide of the rule from end to end of the column: then take out the wedge, and turn the column to the other edge of the fillet, and run the gauge as before; and ſo on till the whole be done. Divide the round into 96 parts; give three to a flute and one to a fillet.

Fig. C the method for fluting to an arage. If columns are to be bent to their diminiſhing, they muſt have a templet diminiſhed, and the ſtaff ſcrewed down to the templet before it is jointed.

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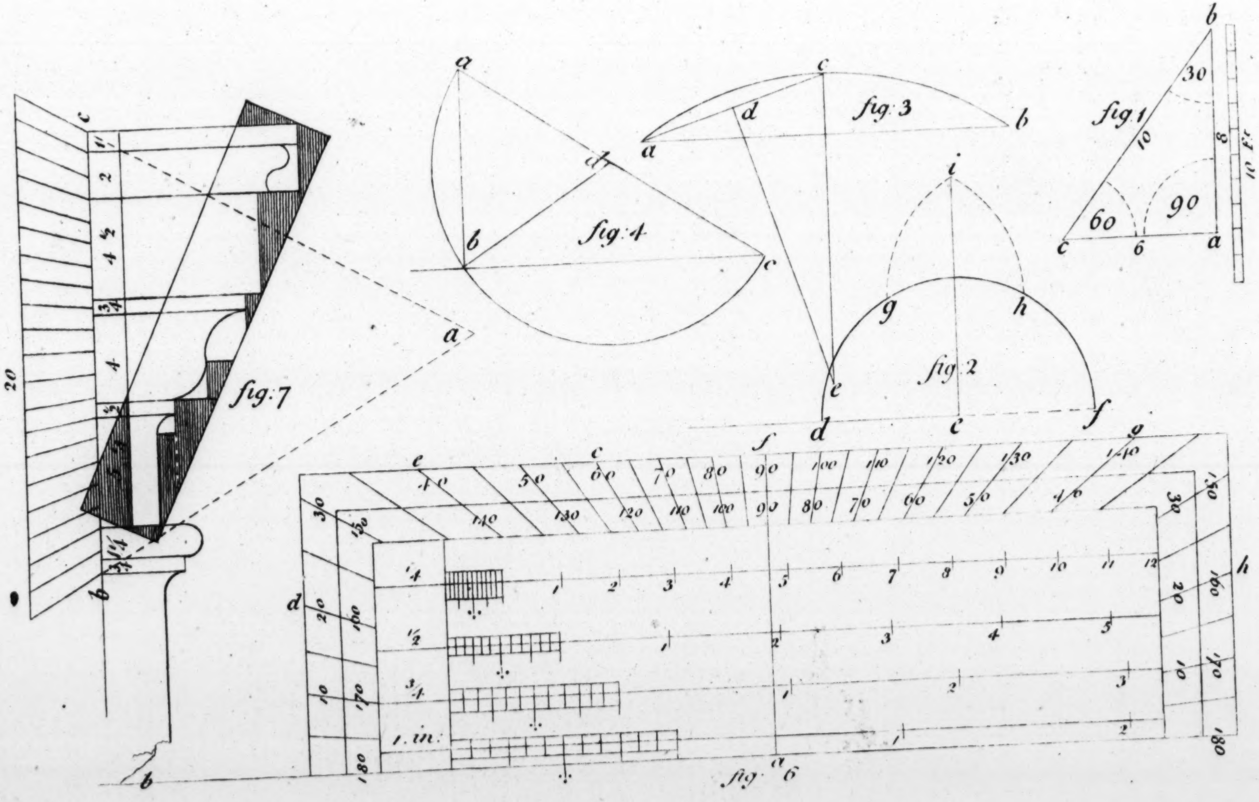

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Woodman sculp.

Plate II.

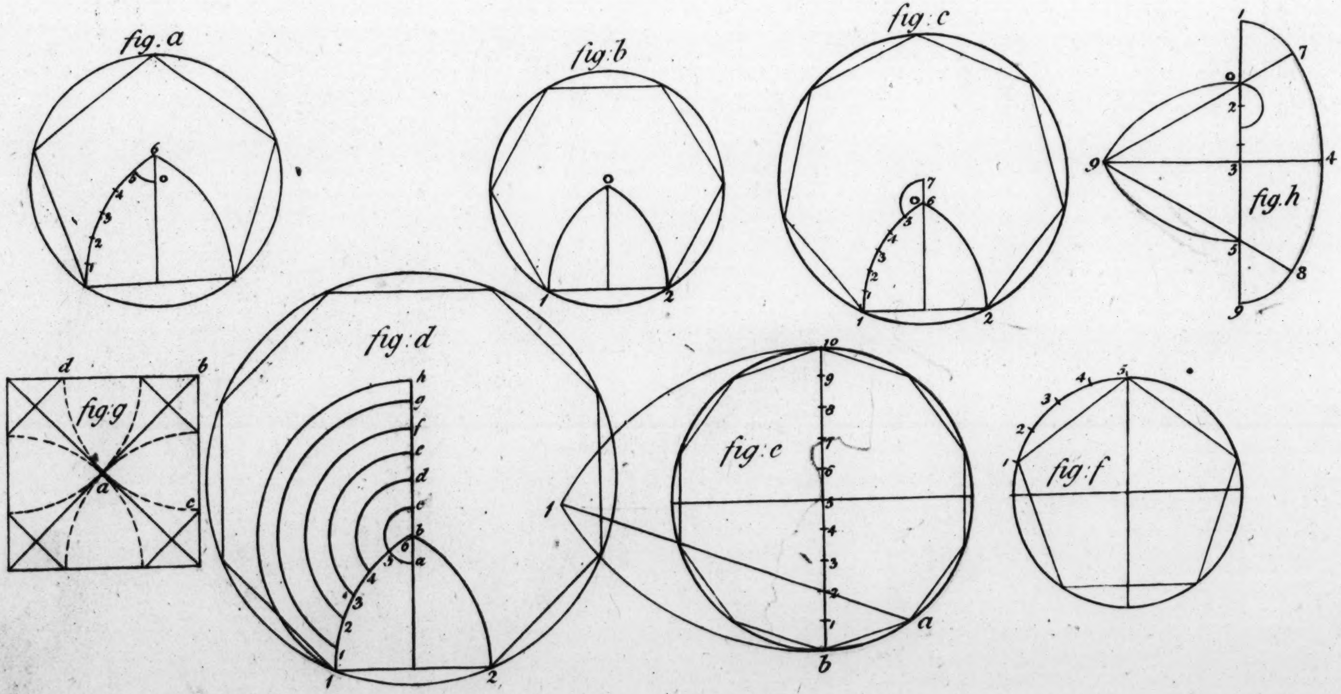

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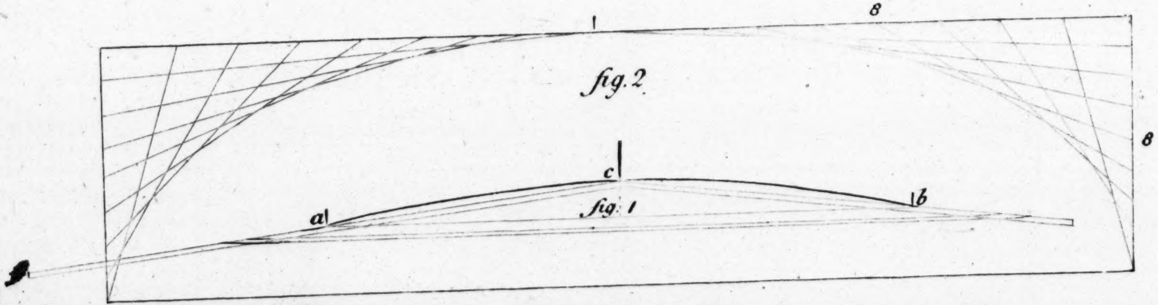
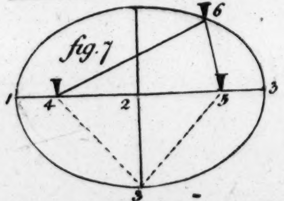
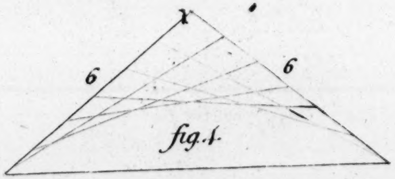
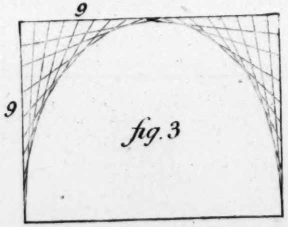
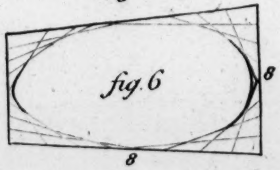
Plate III

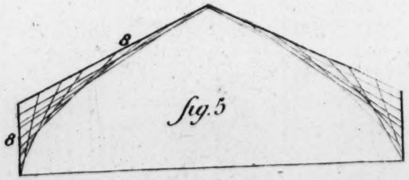










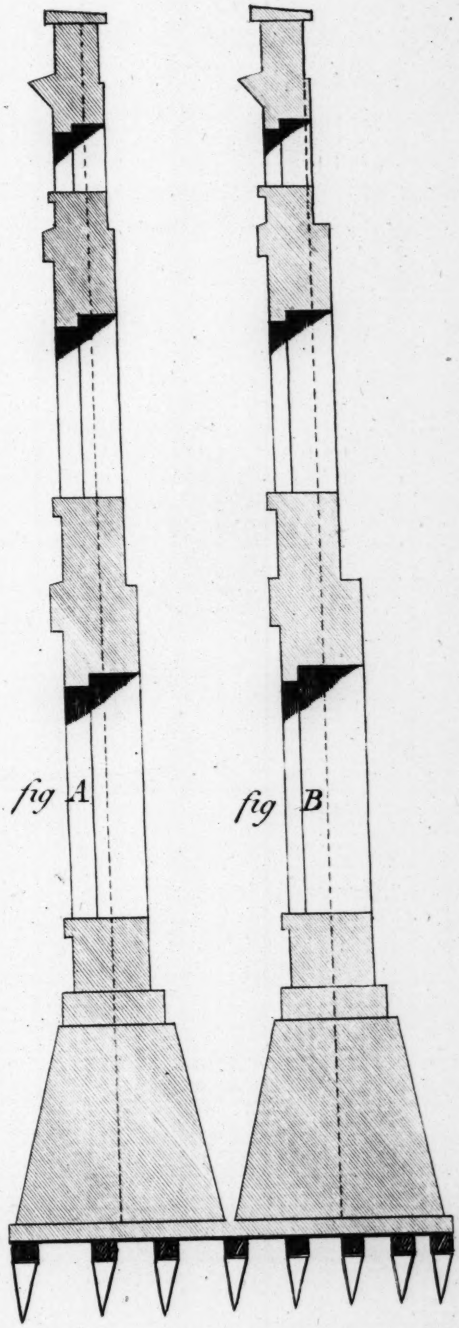


W Pain del

Publishd as the Act directs May 8th 1780 for W Pain by T I Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard Str.

Woodman sculp.

Plate IV.

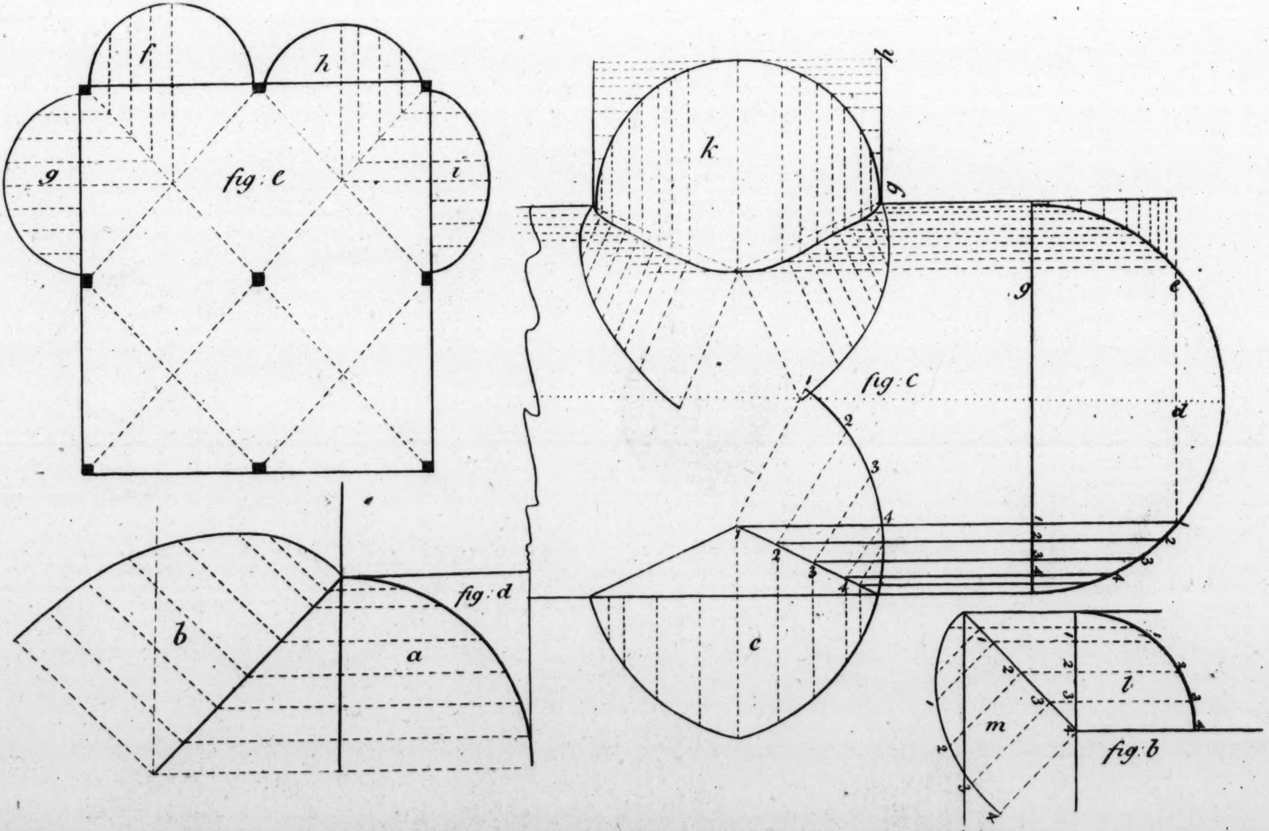


W.Pain del.

Publish'd as the Act directs May 8th 1780 for W.Pain by T.T.Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard str.

Woodman sculp.

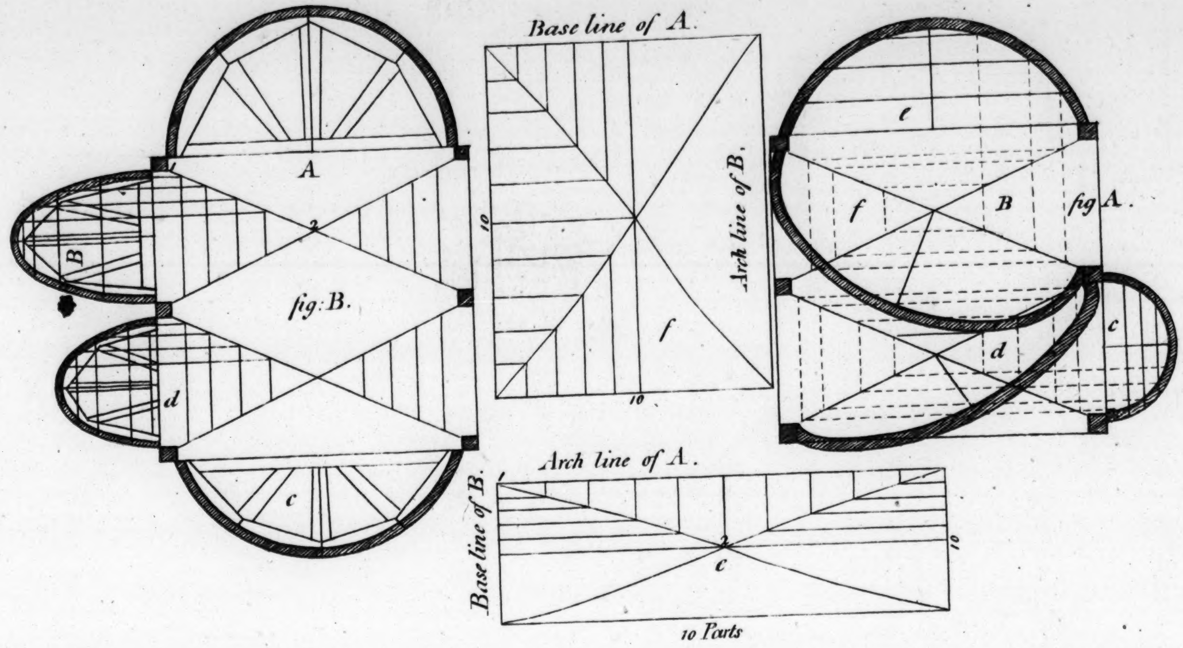
Plate V.



Publish'd as the Act directs May 8th 1780 for W Pain by T T Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard str.

Woodman sculp.

Plate VI.

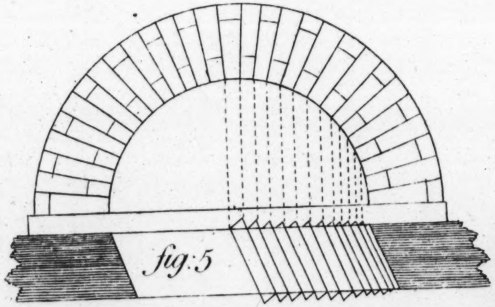


W Pain del

Publish'd as the Act directs May 8th 1780 for W Pain, by T I Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard Str.t

Woodman sculp

Plate VII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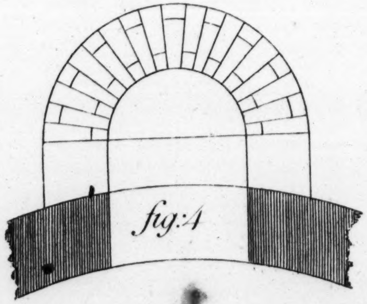
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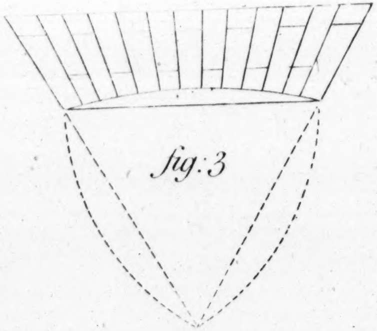
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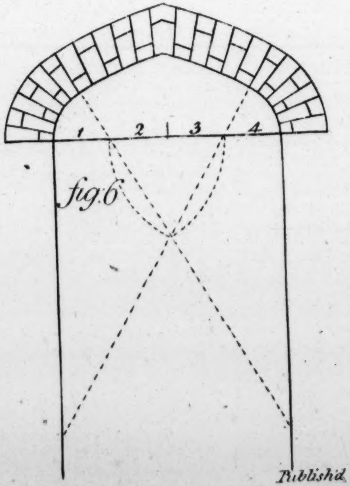


fig.6

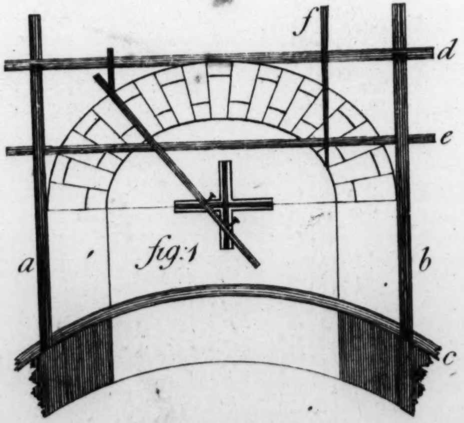


fig:1

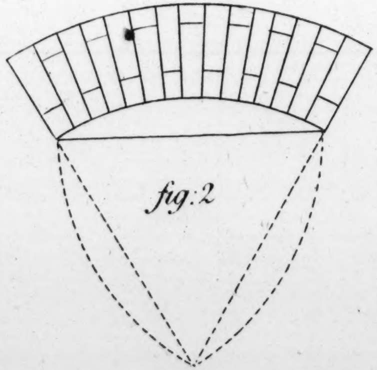


fig:2

W. Pain del.

Publish'd as the Act directs May 8th 1780 for W. Pain by T. Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard str.

Woodman sculp.

Plate VIII.

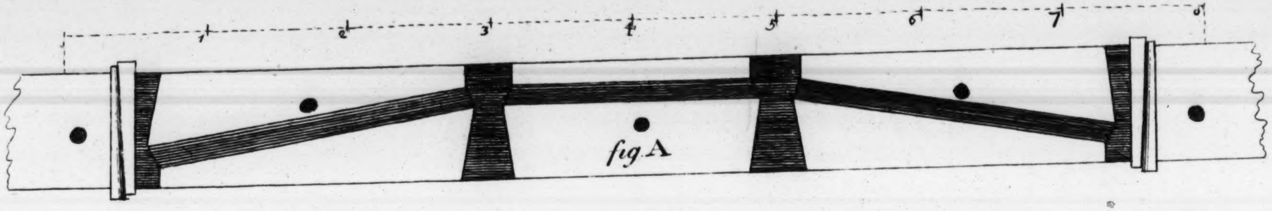


fig. A

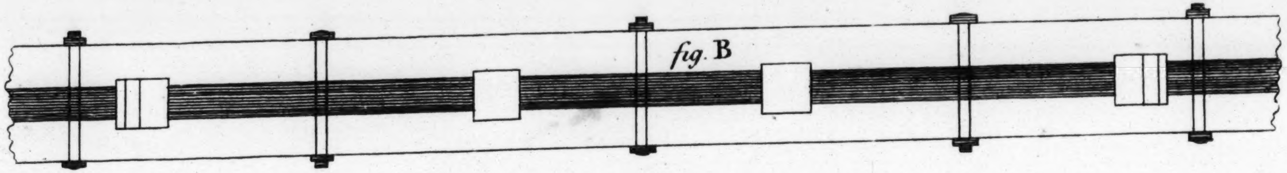


fig. B

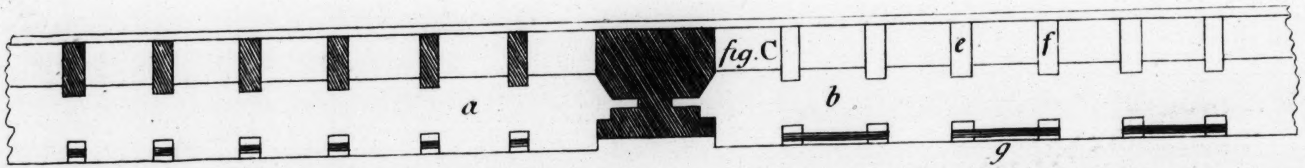


fig. C

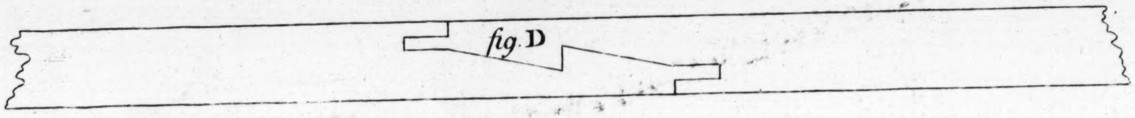


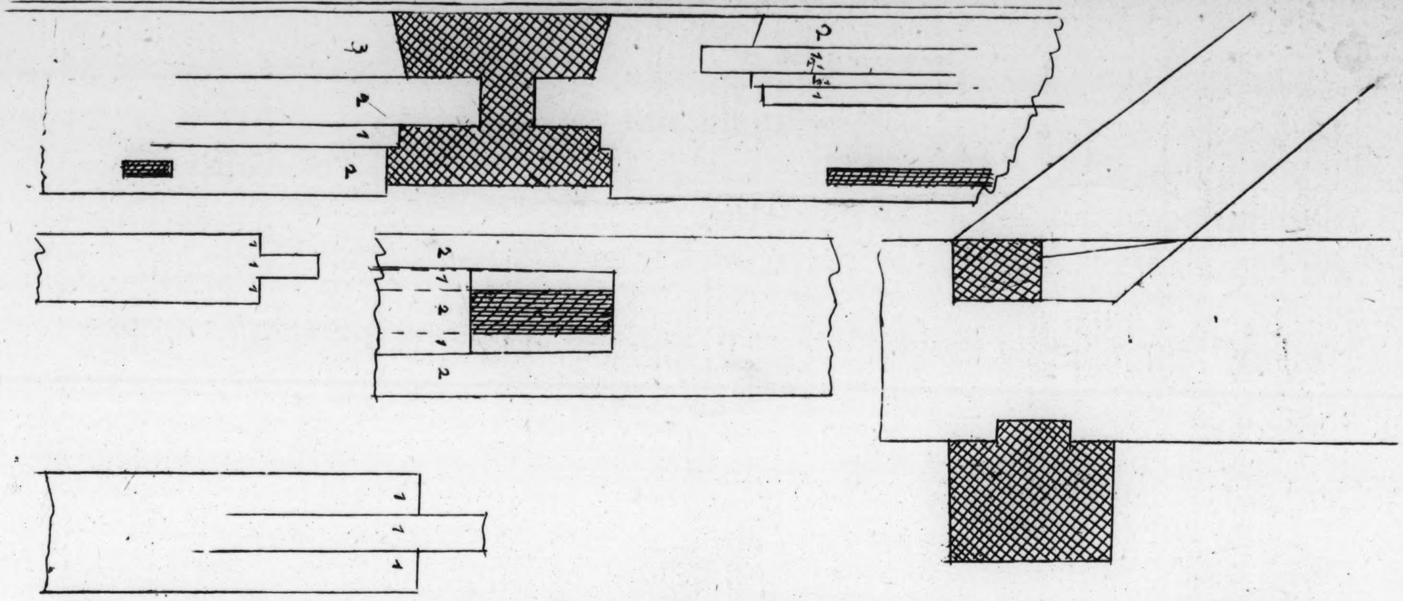
fig. D

Publish'd as the Act directs May 8th 1780 for W.Pain by T.I.Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard ſtr.

del.

Woodman ſculp

To Face Plate 8



The proportion of Mortice and Tenons A Cording to the Sise of the Timber

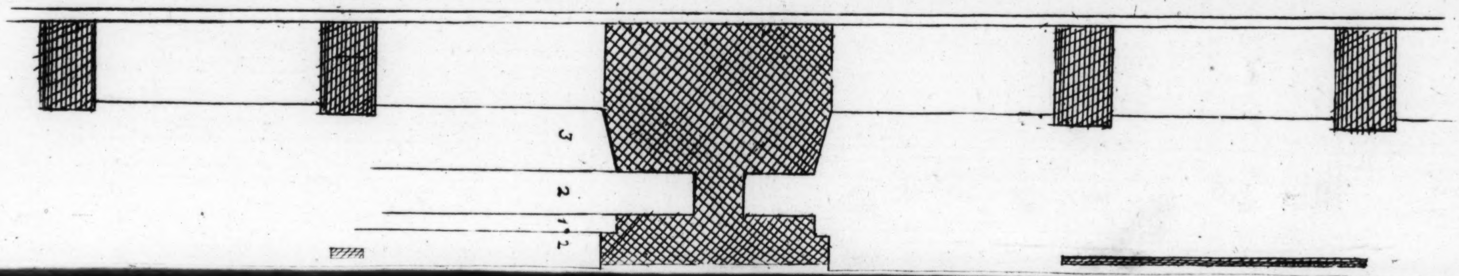
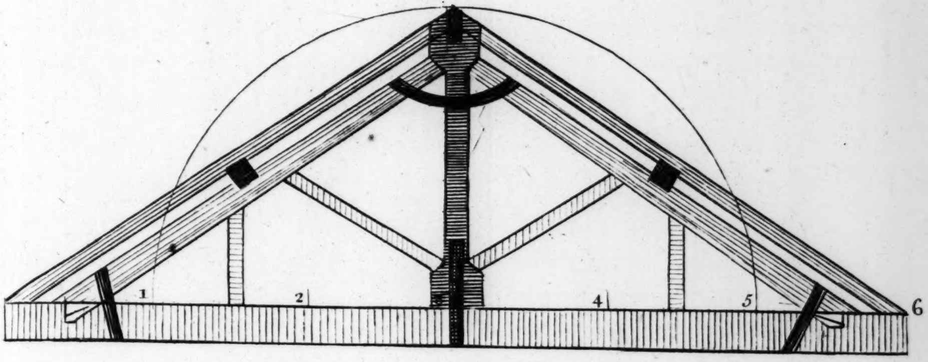
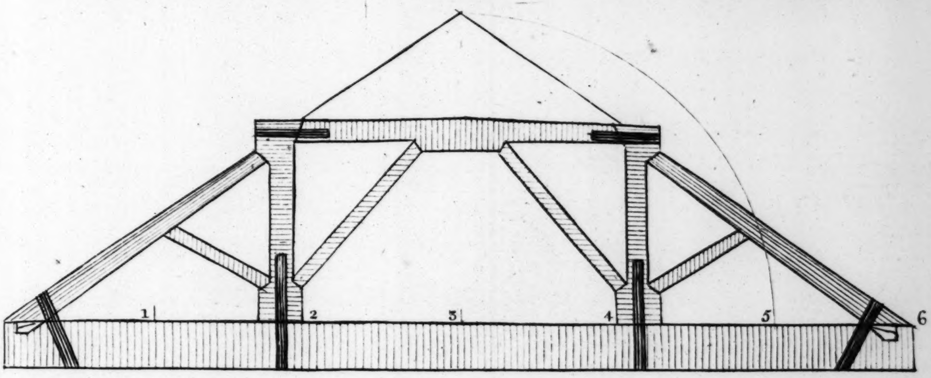


Plate IX





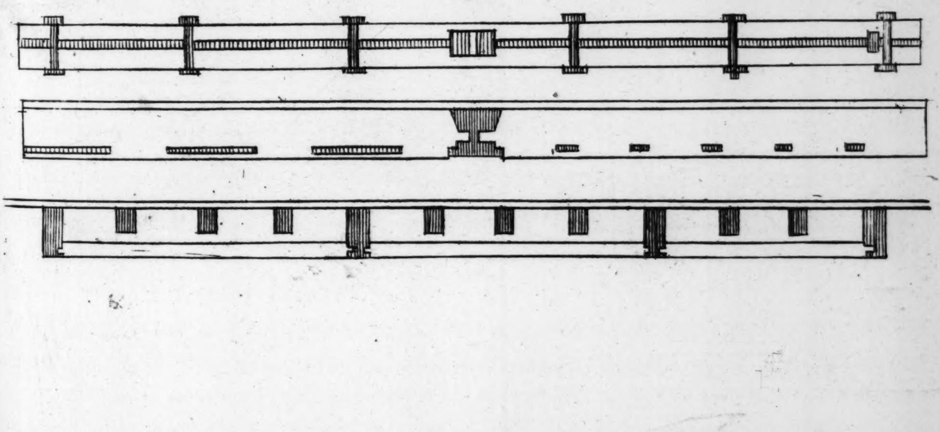
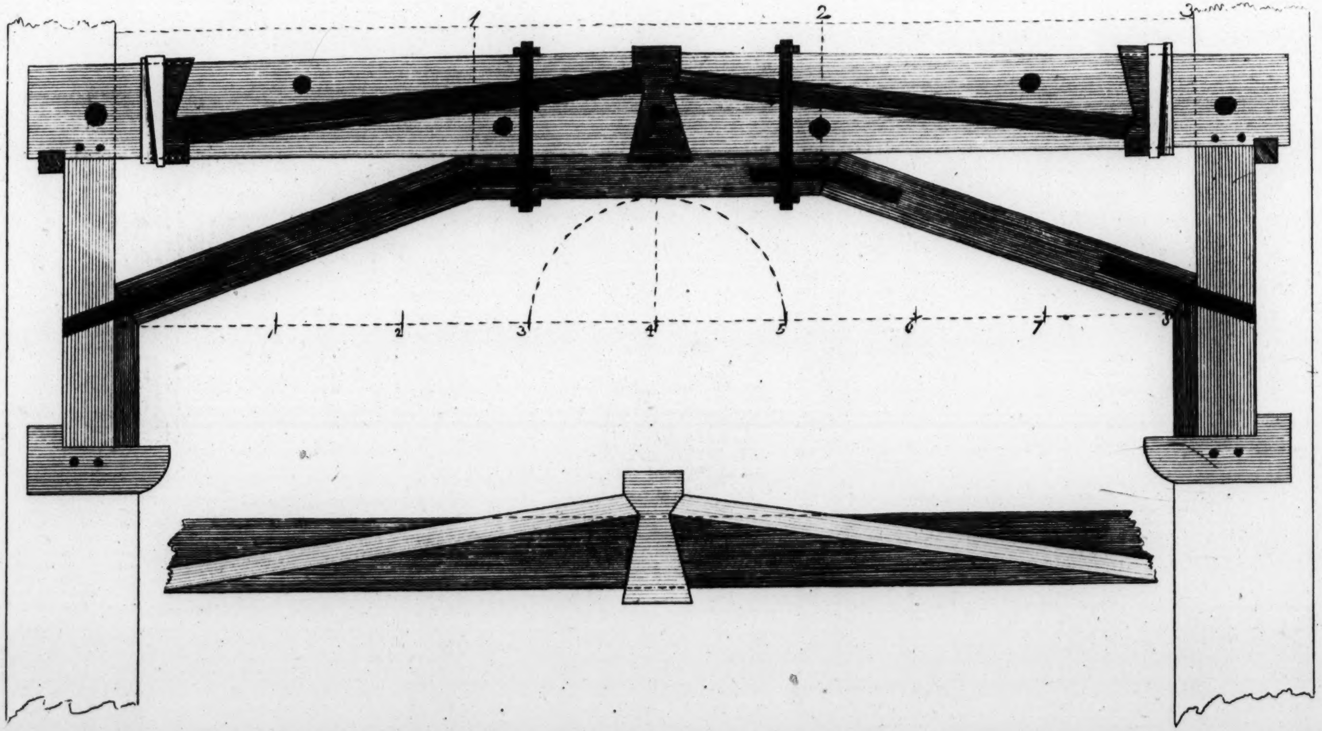


Plate X.

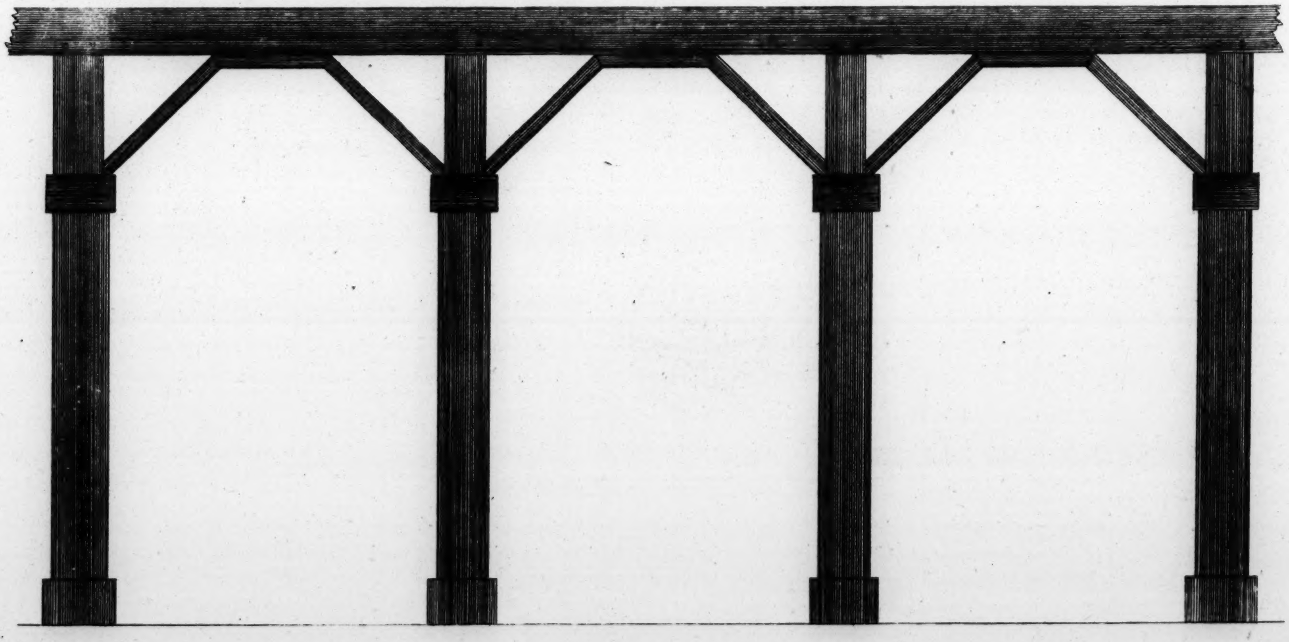


W.Pain del:

Publish'd as the Act directs June 8th 1780 for W.Pain by T.I.Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard str.t

Woodman sculp.

Plate XI.

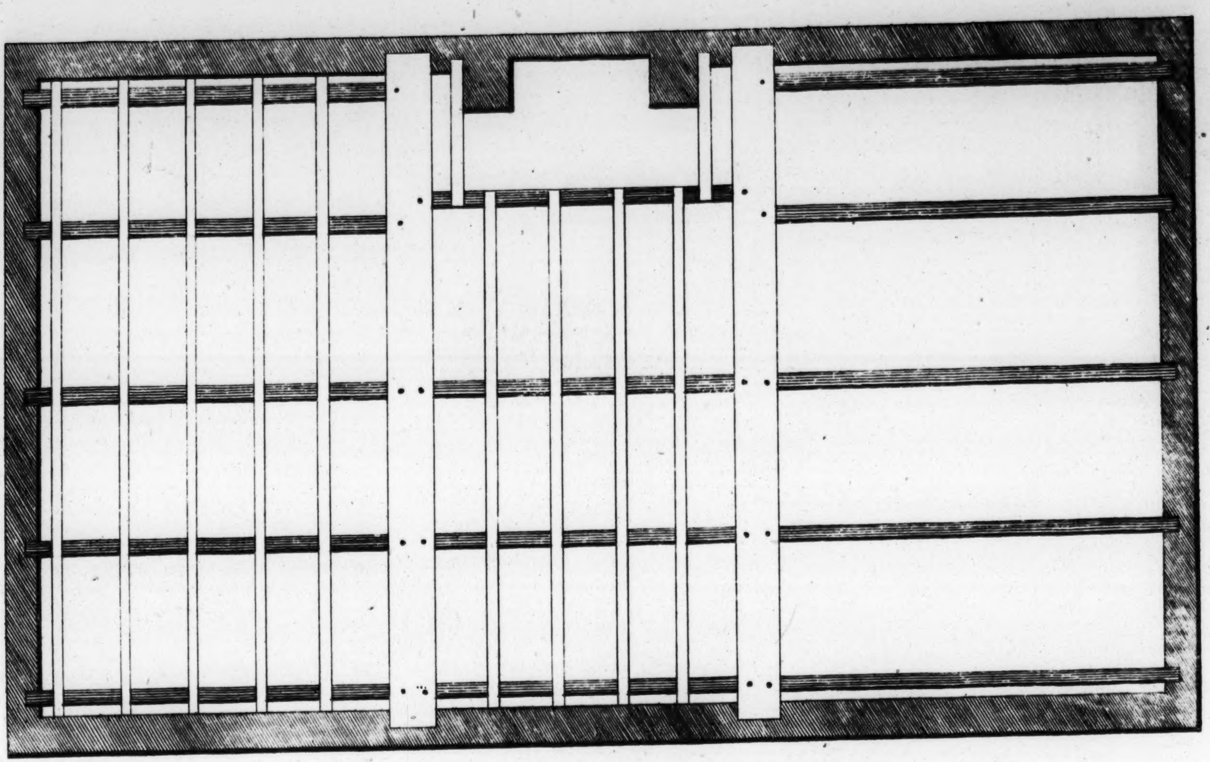


Pain del

Publish'd as the Act directs June 8th 1780 for W.Pain by T.Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard Str.

Woodman sculp

Plate XII.

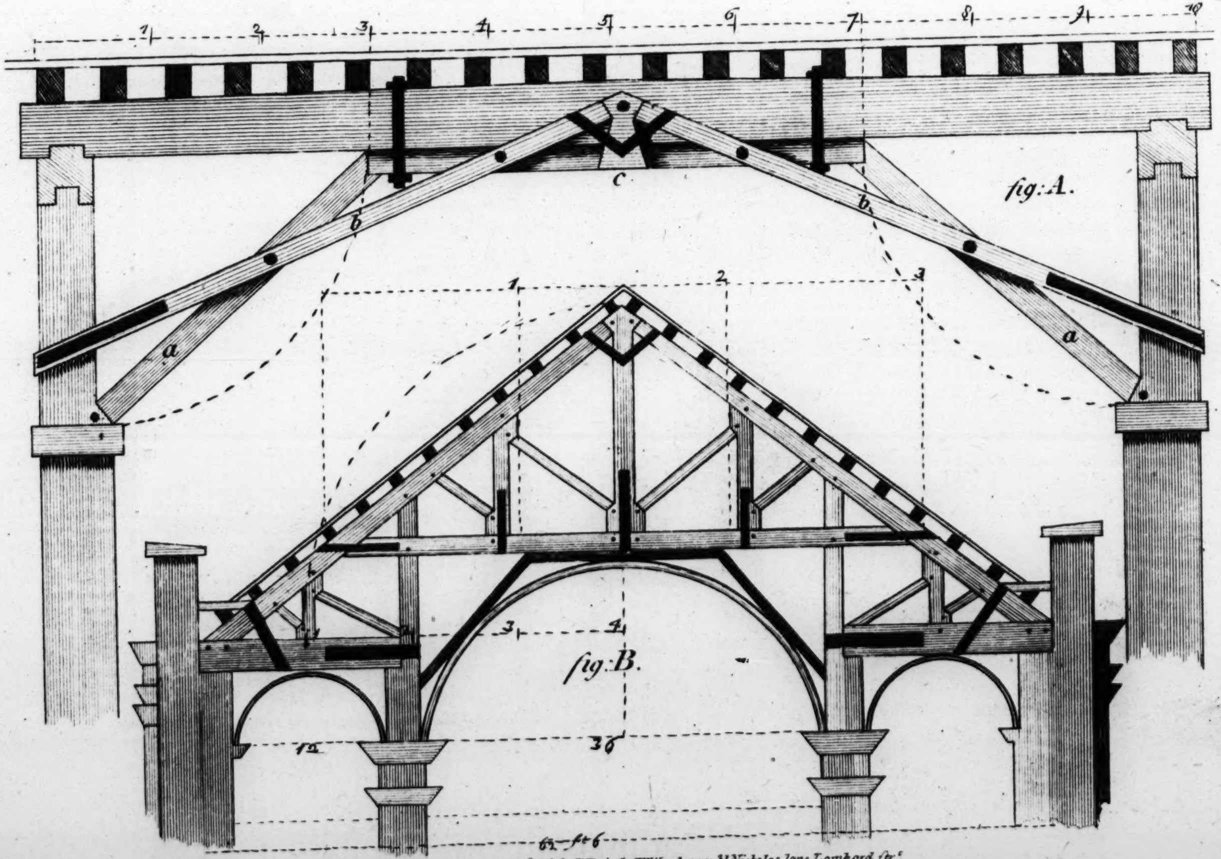


W Pain del

Published as the Act directs June 8th 1780 for W Pain by I.T.W Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard Str.t

Woodman sculp

Plate XIII.



W.Pain del.

Publish'd as the Act directs June 8th 1780 for W.Pain by T.Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard str.t

Woodman sculp.

Plate XIV.

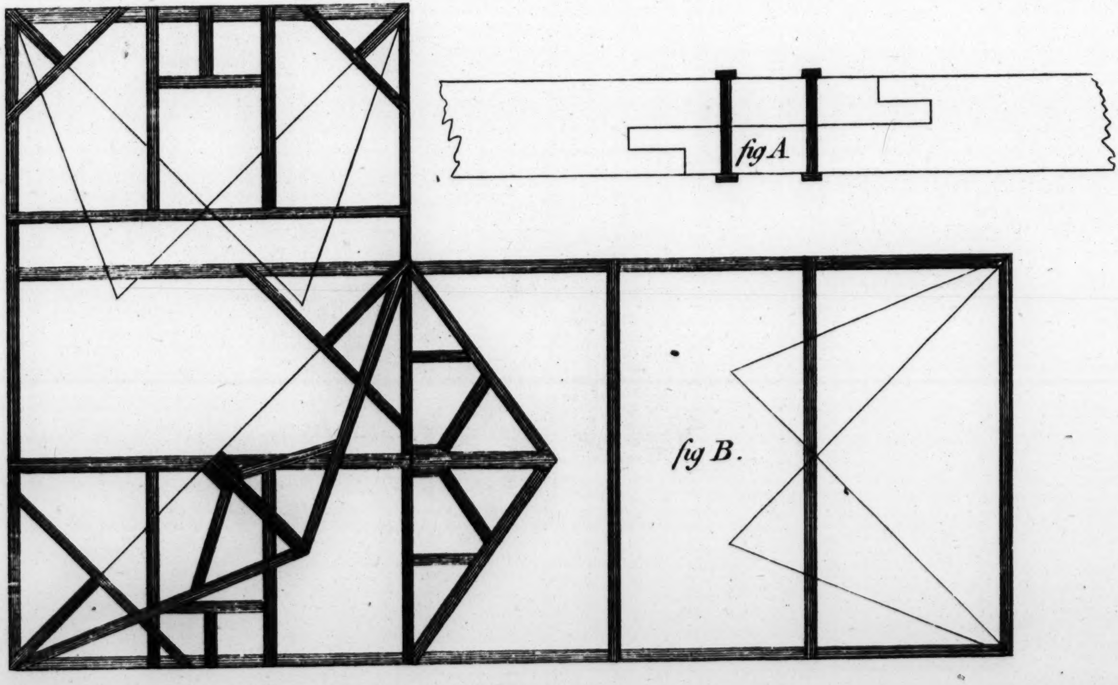


fig A.

fig B.

W Pain del.

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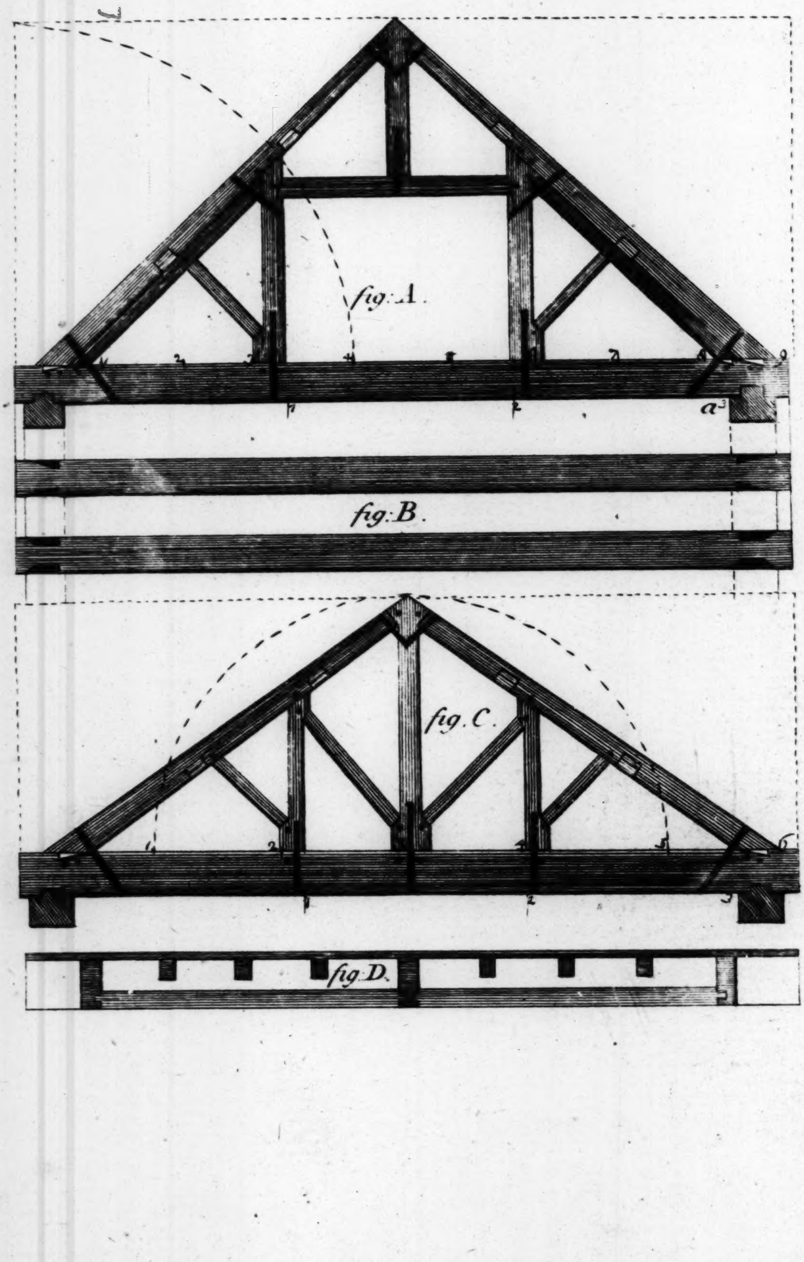
Woodman sculp.

Plate XV.



Woodman sc.

Publish'd as the Act directs June 8th 1780 for W. Pain by T. Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard Str.

A Truss Pertition and Curbe Roof To Face Plate 15

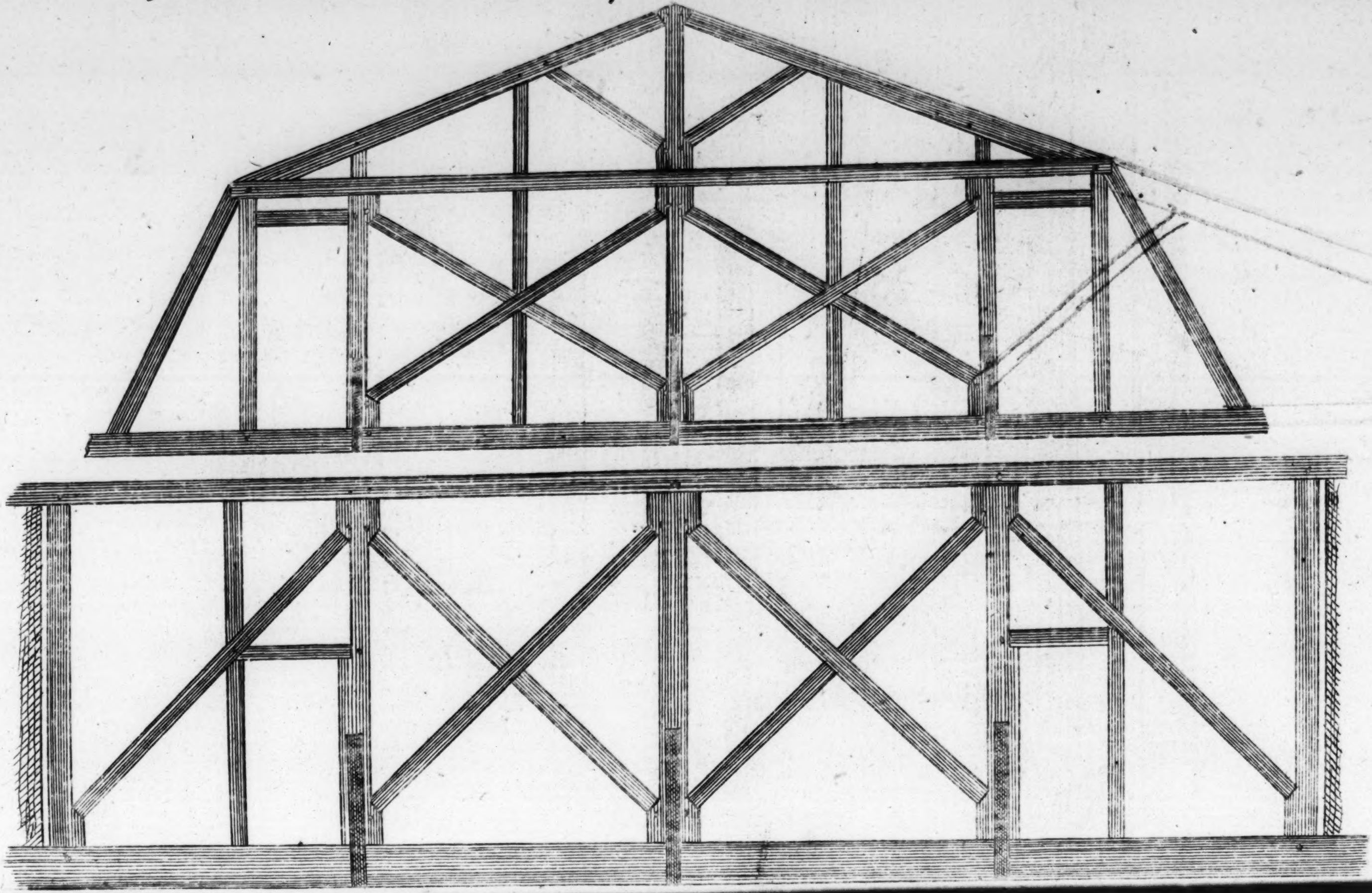
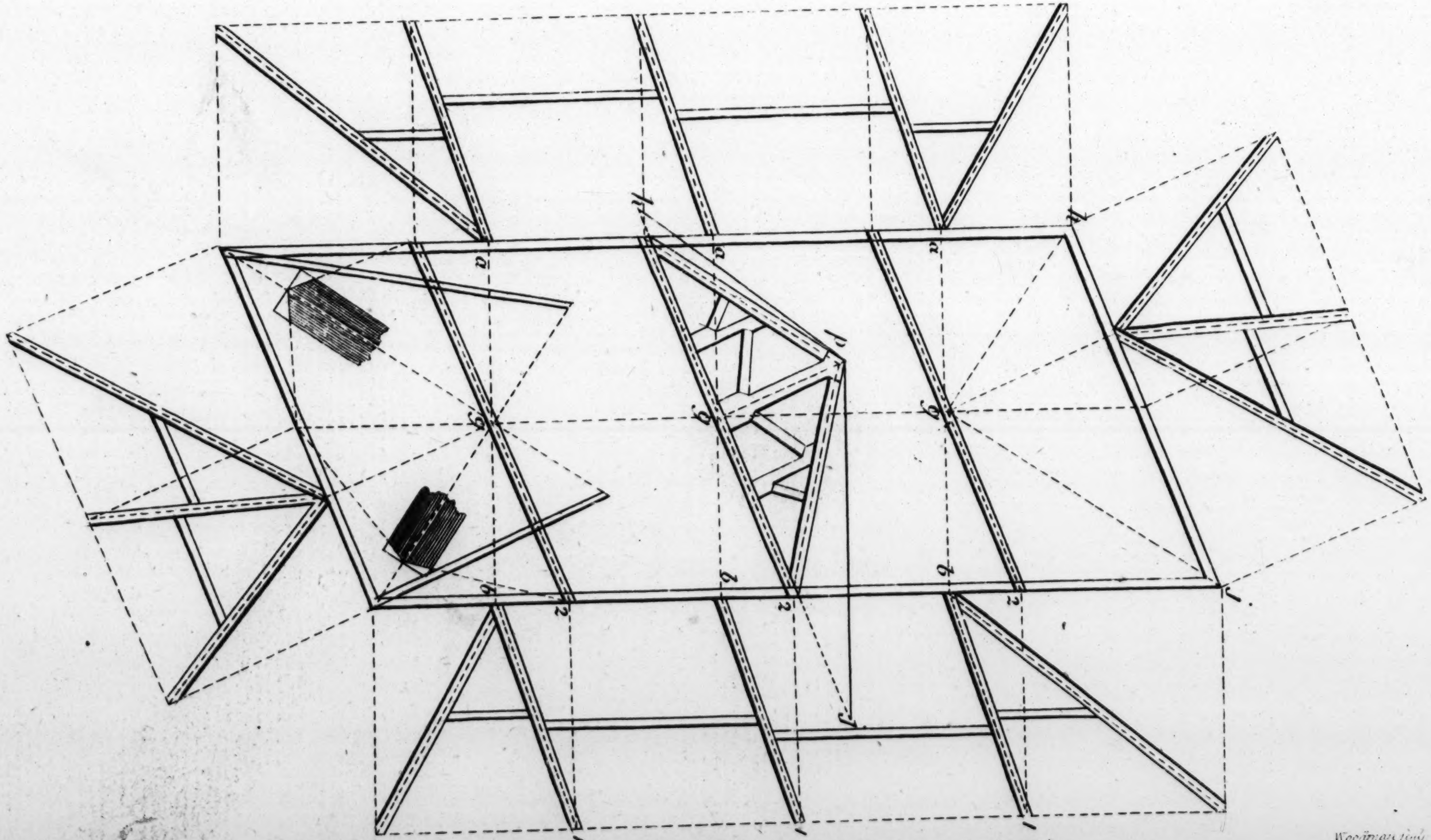


Plate XVI.

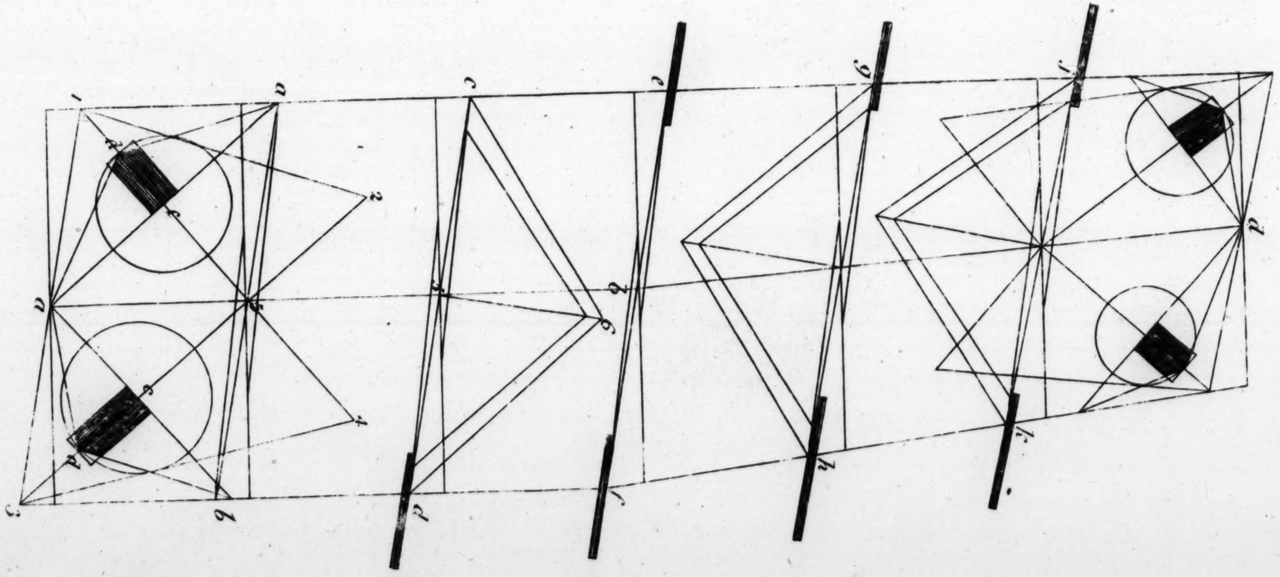


W Pain del.

Publish'd as the Act directs June 8th 1780 for W Pain by T. I. Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard str.

Woodman ſculp

Plate XVII.

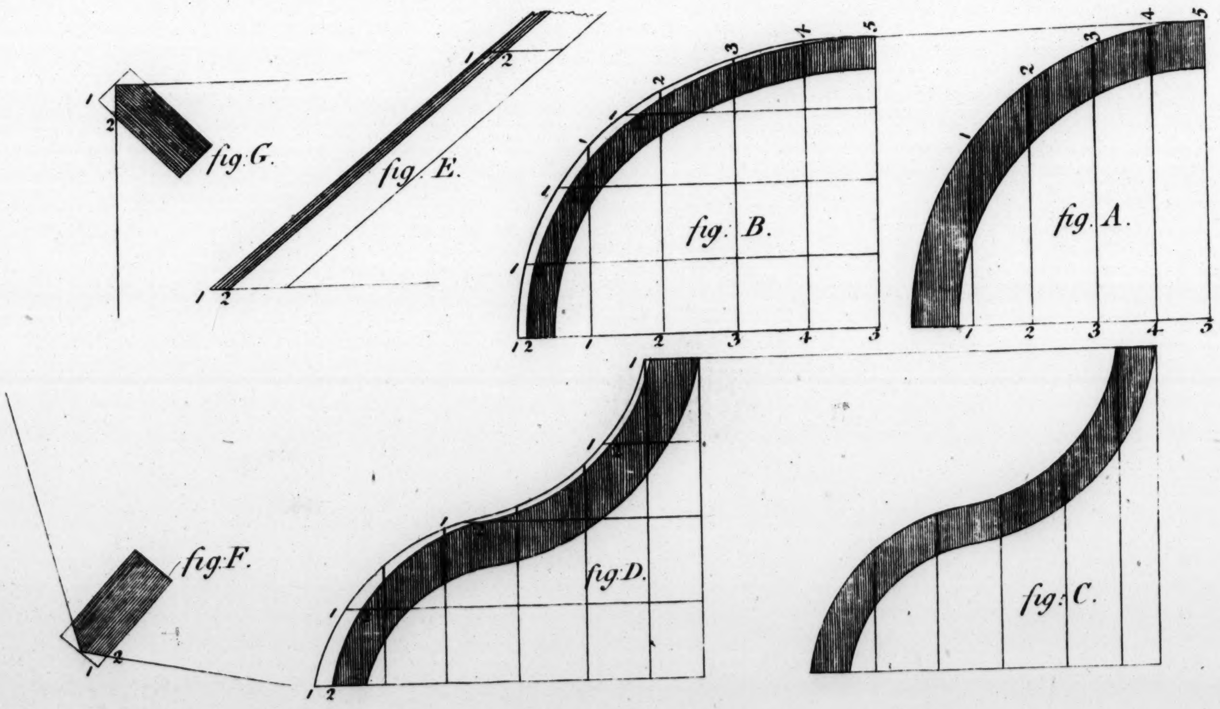


W. Pain del.

Publish'd as the Act directs June 8th 1780 for W. Pain by T. Woodman 31 Nicholas Lane Lombard Str.

Woodman sculp.

Plate XVIII.

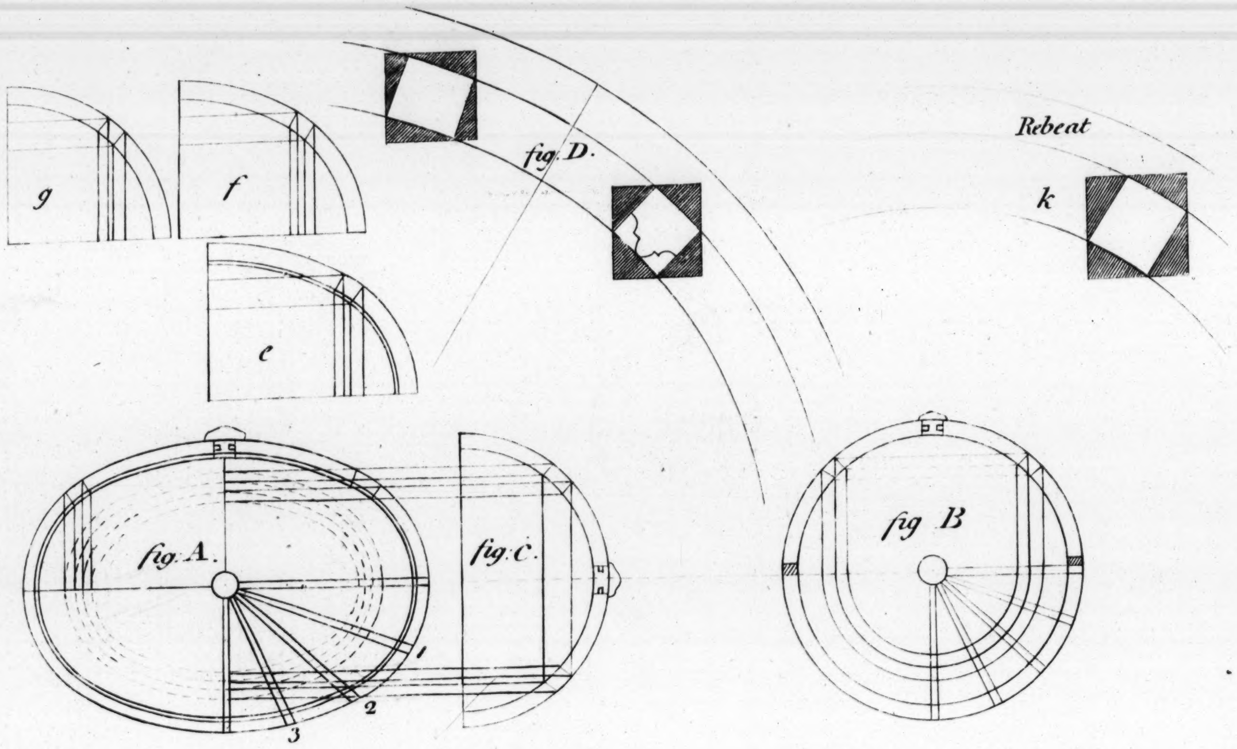


W Pain del.

Publish'd as the Act directs June 8th 1780 for W Pain by T. Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard Str.

Woodman sculp

Plate XIX.



Publiſh'd as the Act directs July 8th 1780 for W.Pain by T.T.Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard ſtr.

to face Plate XIX.

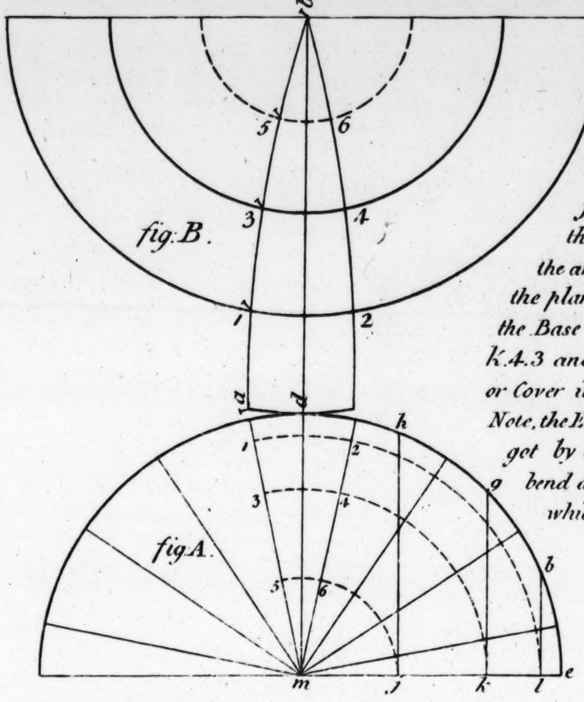


fig: A. is half the plan of a dome,
or it may be supposed to be the plan
of a Neach, to Cut the Cover or Venear
the Neach or dome suppose the Semi plan
to be divided into 8 parts or the whole into 16
then take one fourth of the plan as e. d and
stretch it out on the line d. b then divide
the line d b into 4 equal parts and draw
the arch lines 1.2.3.4.5.6 then divide the arch of
the plan e. d into 4 equal parts and drop them to
the Base line j. k. l. then draw the arch lines l. 2. 1 and
k. 4. 3 and j. 6. 5 which gives the width of the venear
or Cover in fig B. as 1.2.3.4.5.6 . . . .
Note, the Edge of the Cover or Curve line of it must be
got by tacking nails at points a. 1. 3. 5. b and
bend a slip and mark it by as that directs
which will give the edge of the Cover.

Publish'd as the Act directs July 8th 1780 for W. Pain by T. H. Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard str.

Plate XX.

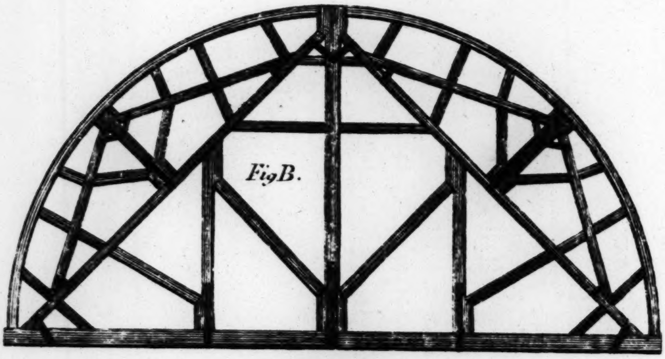


Fig B.

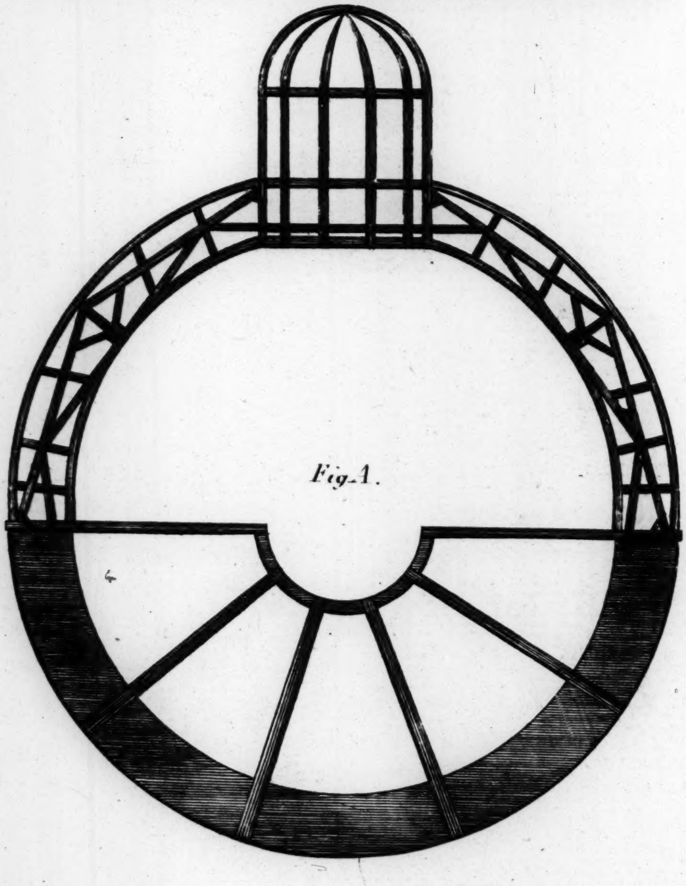
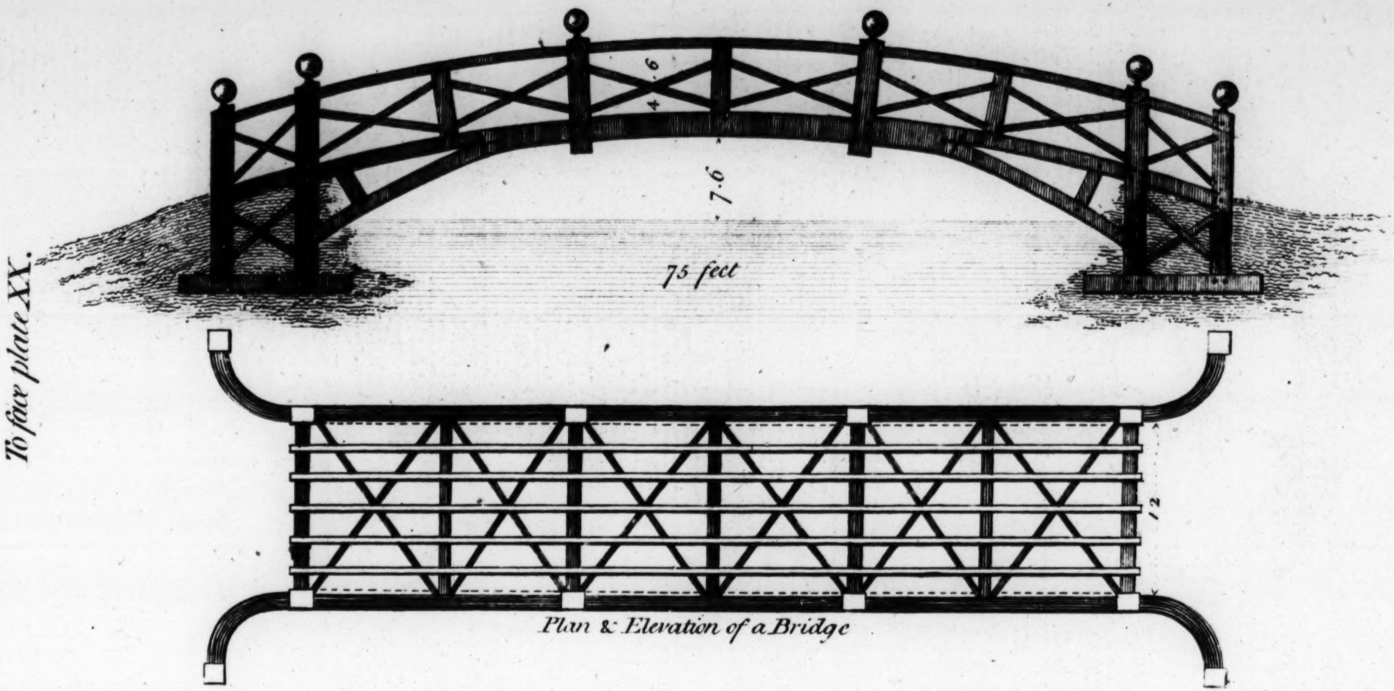


Fig A.

W. Pain del. Publiſh'd as the Act directs July 8th 1780 for W. Pain by I. Weeden No. 31 Nicholas Lane Lombard Str. Woodman ſculp.

To face plate XX.



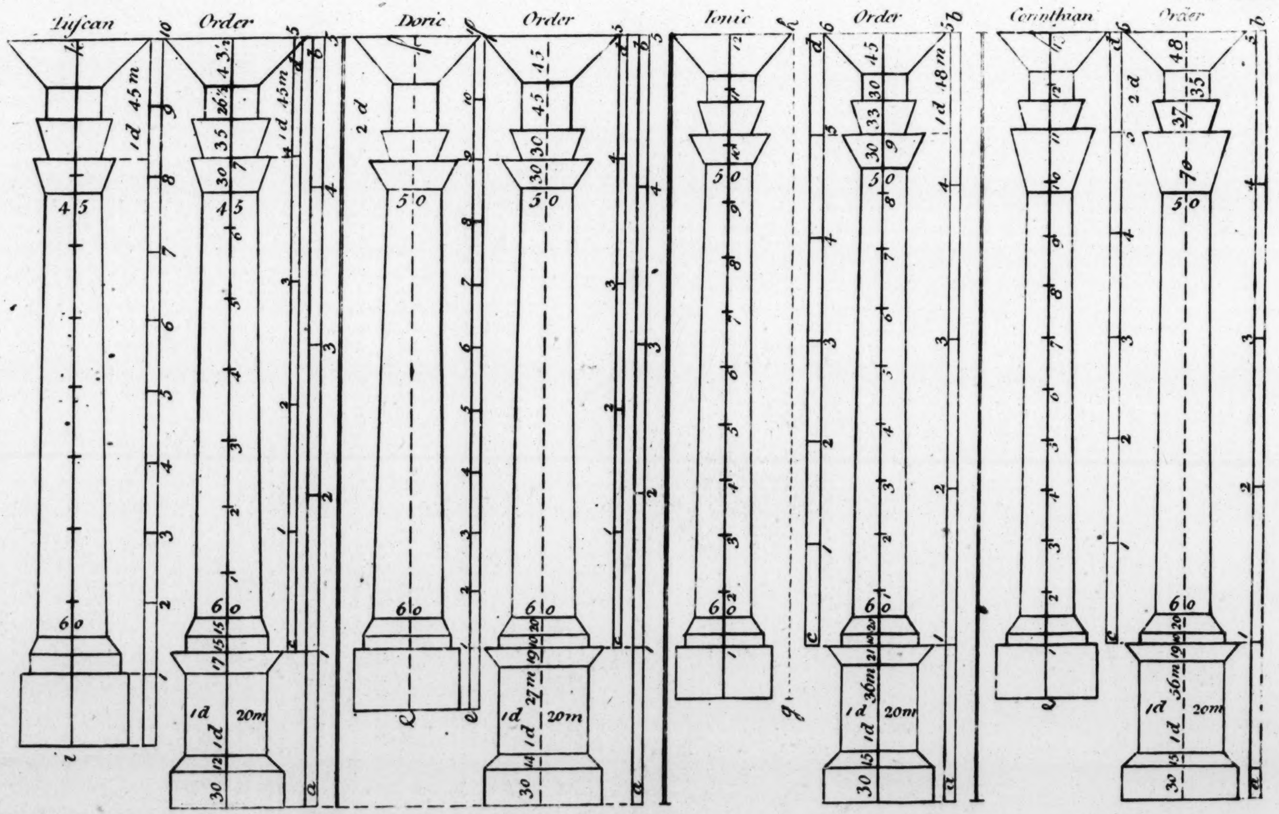
Plan & Elevation of a Bridge

W.Pain del.

Publiſhd as the Act directs July 8th 1780 for W.Pain by T.Woodman

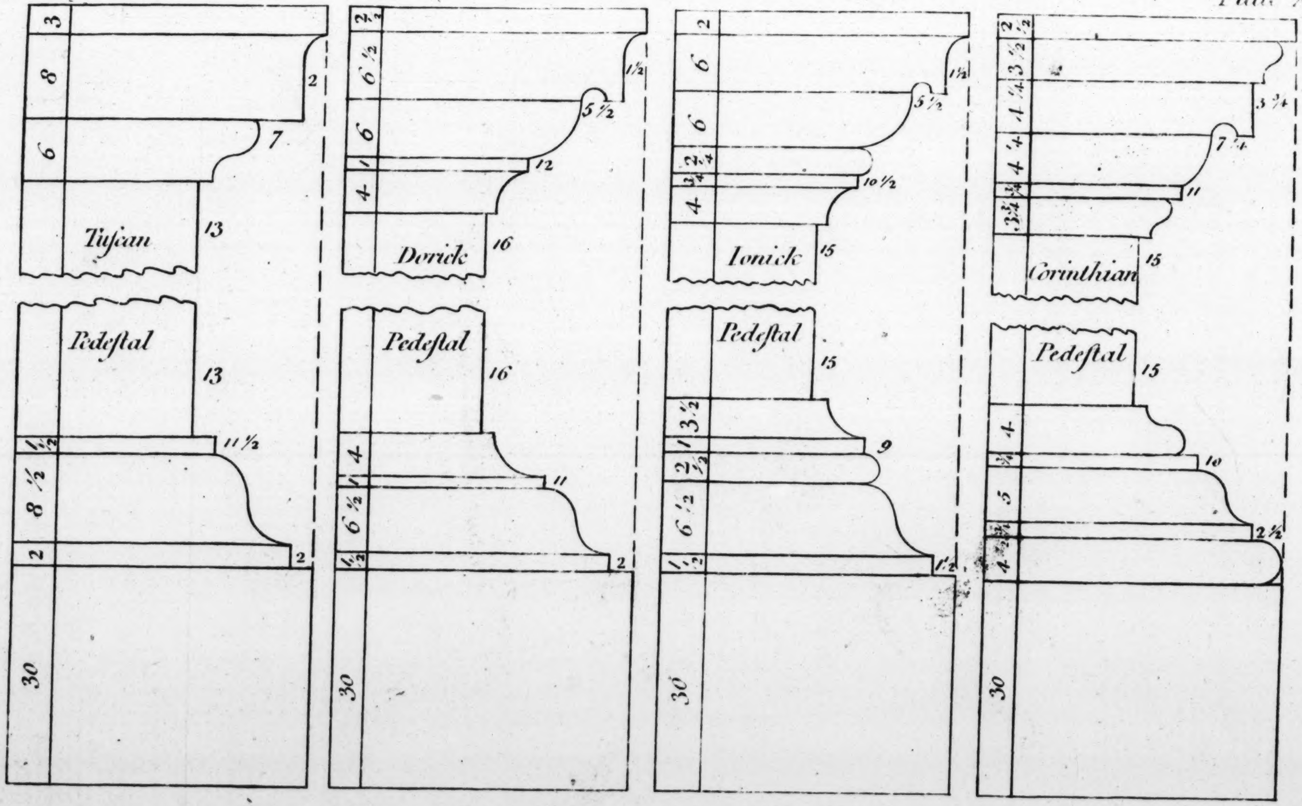
Woodman ſculp.

Plate XXI.



Publiſh'd as the Act directs July 8th 1780 for W.Pain by T.Woodman St Nicholas Lane Lombard ſtreet

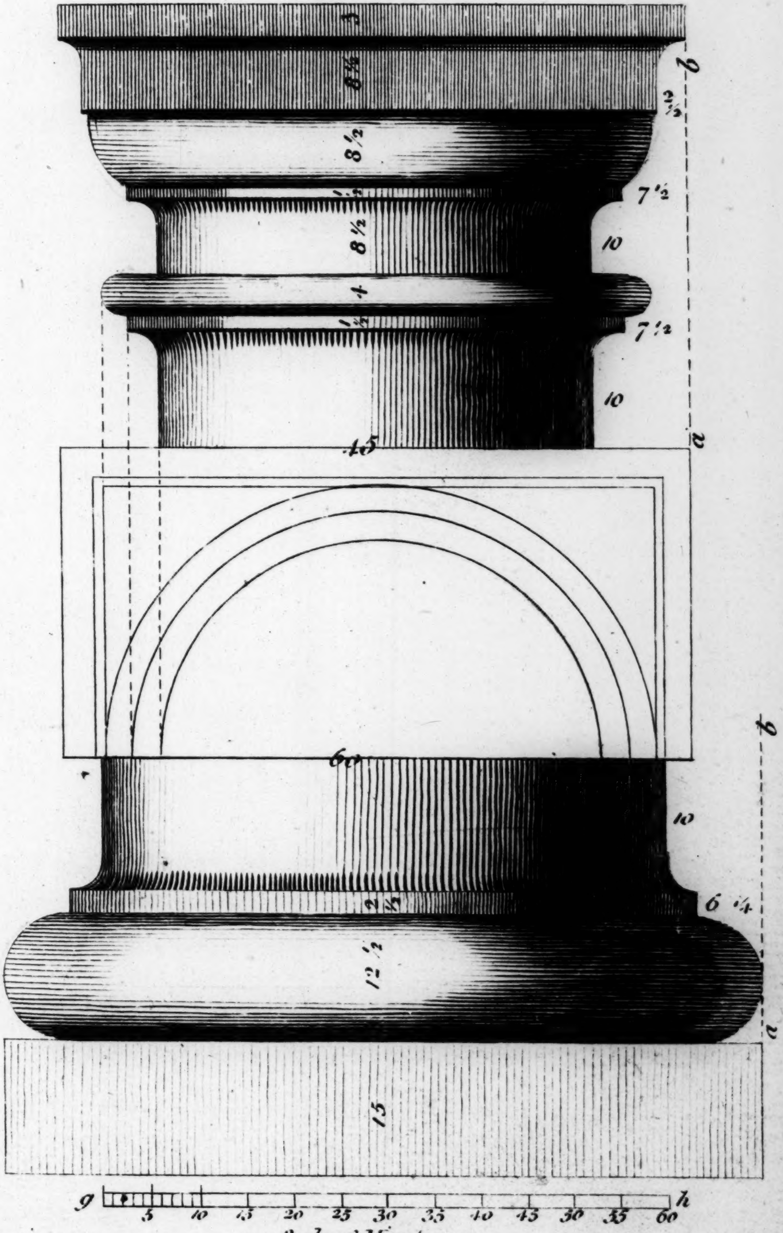
Plate XXII.



Publiſh'd as the Act directs July 8th 1780 for W. Pain by T. Woodman 31 Nicholas Lane Lombard Str.

Plate XXIII.

Tuscan Base & Cap.

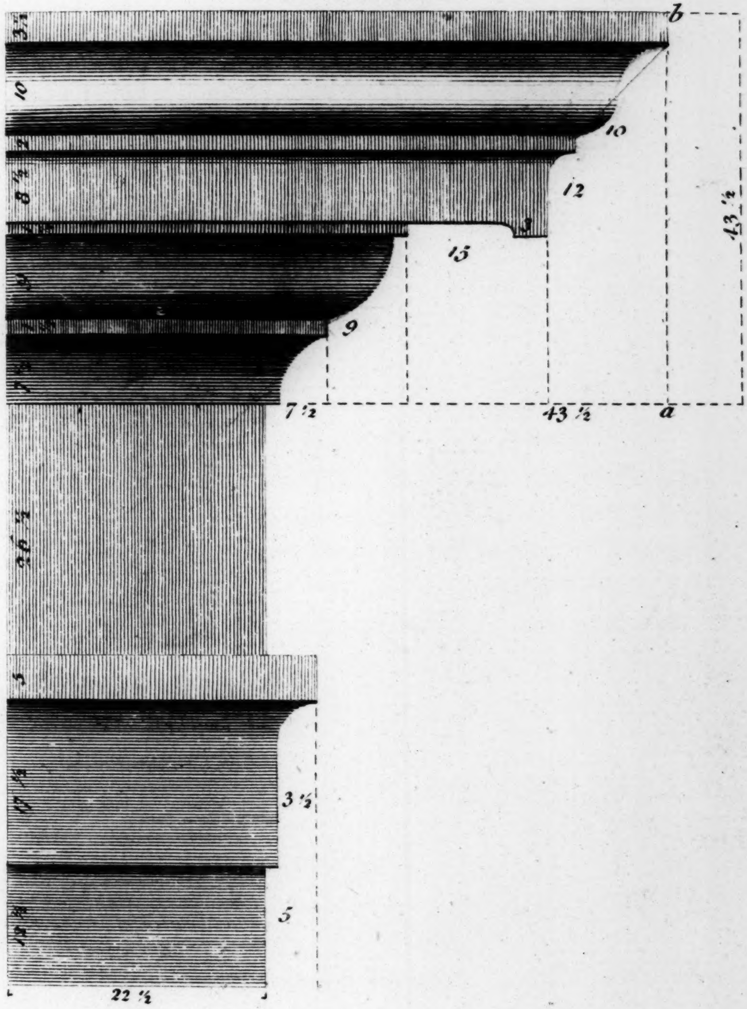


Publish'd as the Act directs July 8th 1780 for W. Pain by T. Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard str.

W. Pain del.

Woodman sculp.

Tuscan Entablature.

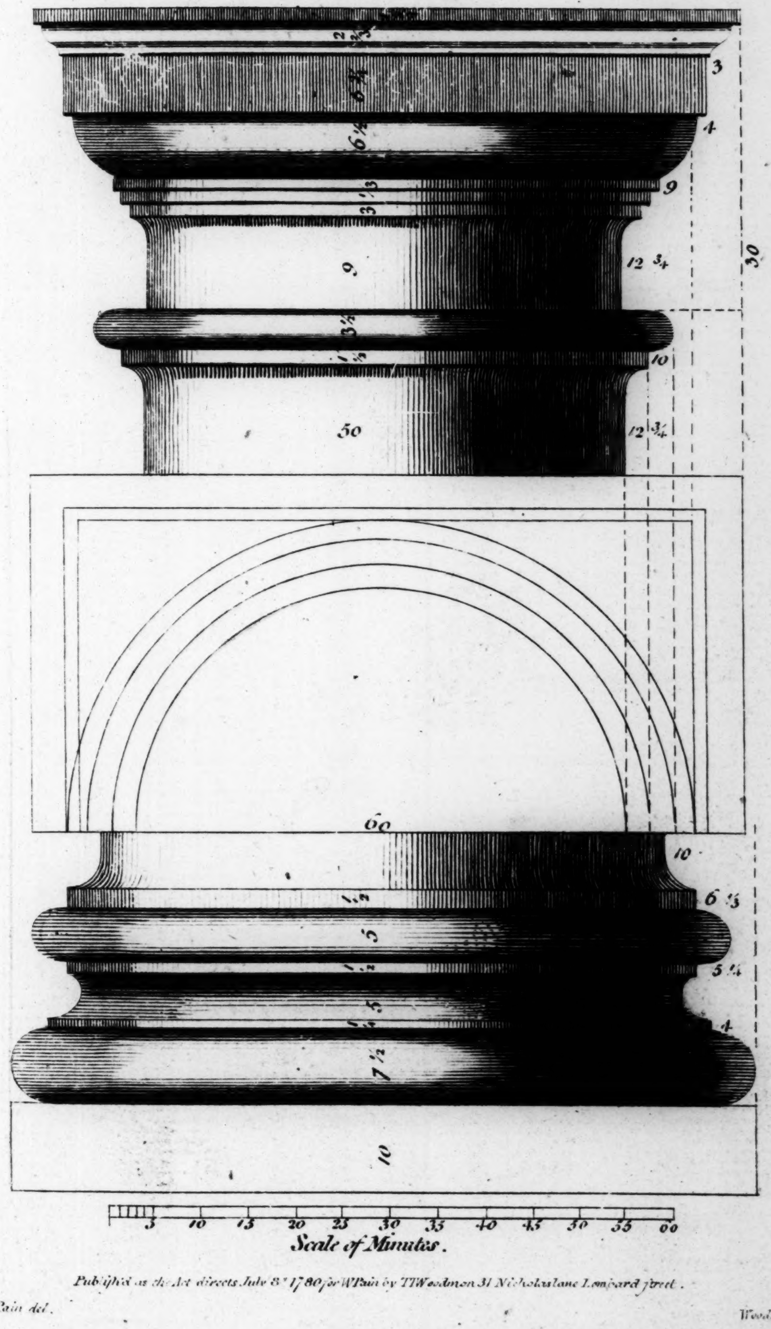


W. Pain del.

Publish'd as the Act directs July 3rd 1780 for W. Pain by T. Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard Str.

Woodman sculp.

Doric Base & Cap.



Scale of Minutes.

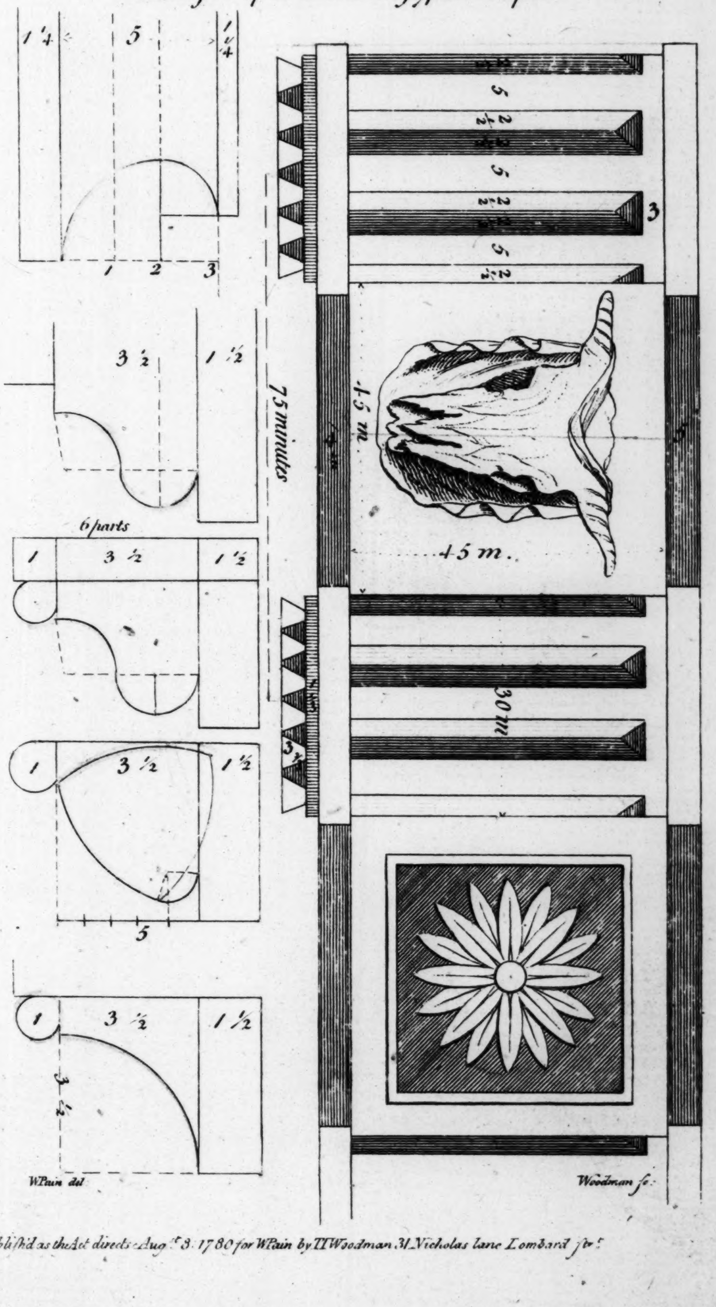
Publiſh'd as the Act directs July 8th 1780 for W.Pain by T.Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard ſtreet.

W.Pain del.

Woodman ſculp.

Plate XXVI

the Diviſion of the Doric triglyphs in the frize

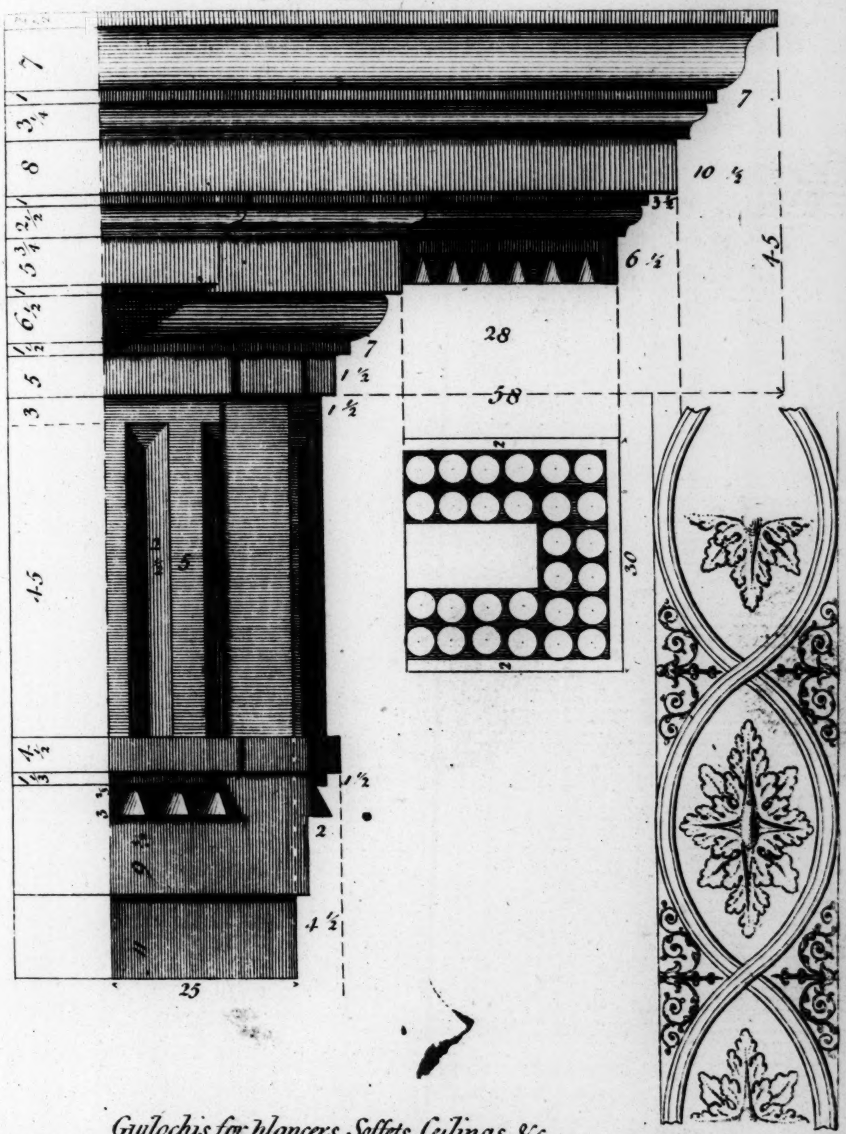


W.Pain del.   Woodman sc.

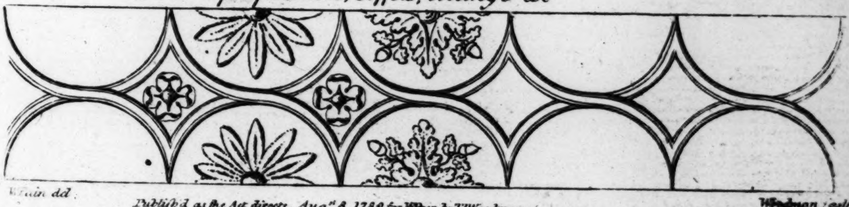
Publiſh'd as the Act directs Augst 8. 1780 for W.Pain by T.T.Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard ſtr.

Plate XXVII.

Doric Entablature



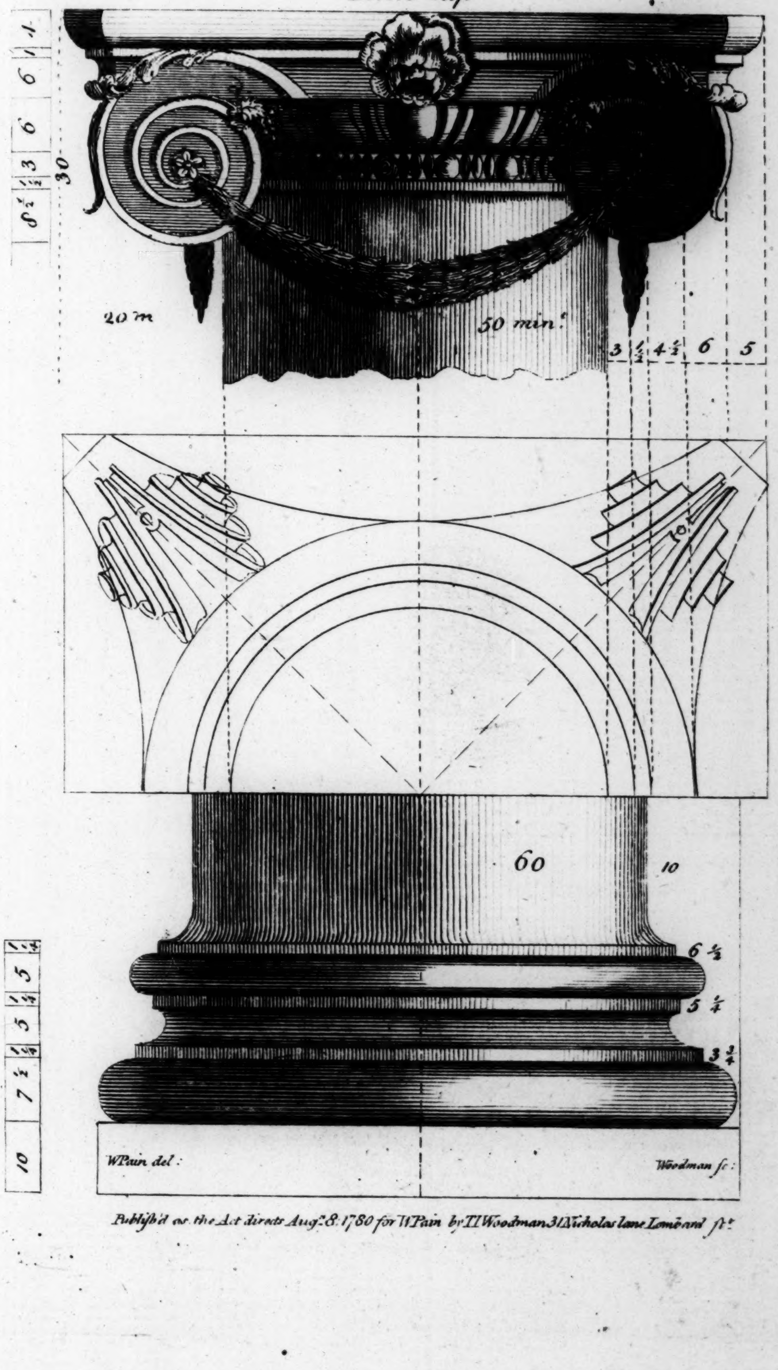
Guilochis for plancers, Soffets, Ceilings &c



W Pain del.
Publish'd as the Act directs Aug^st 8 1780 for W Pain by T.T.Woodman
Woodman sculp

Plate XXVIII

Ionic Cap

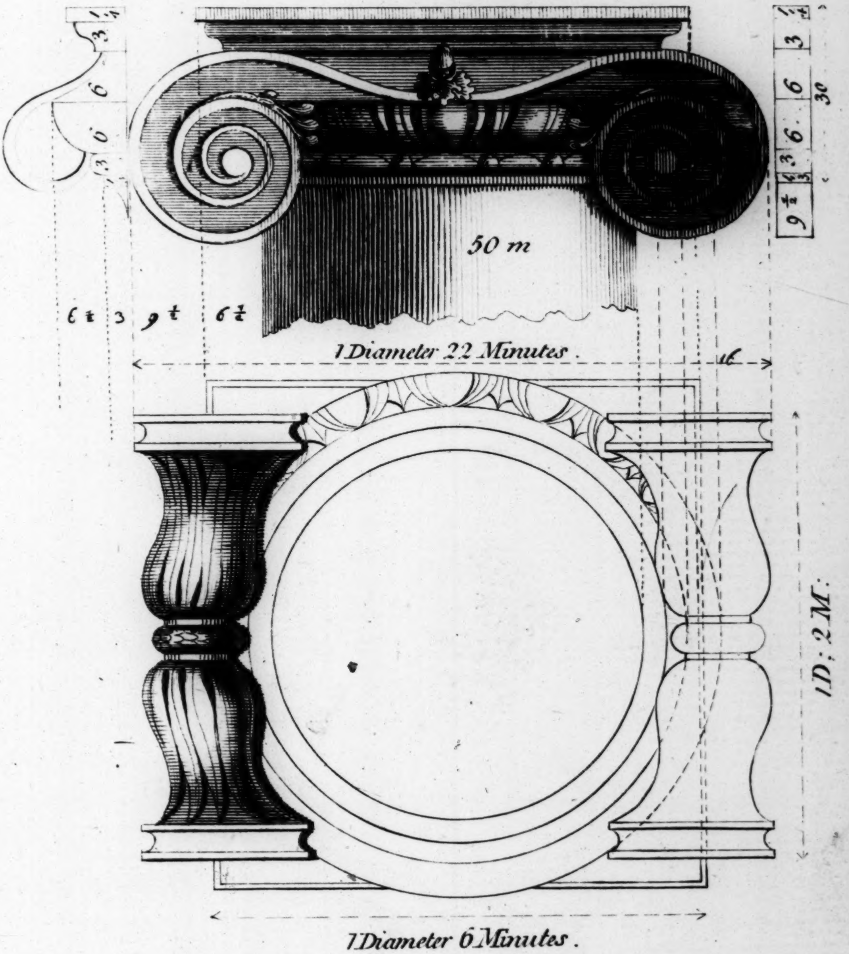


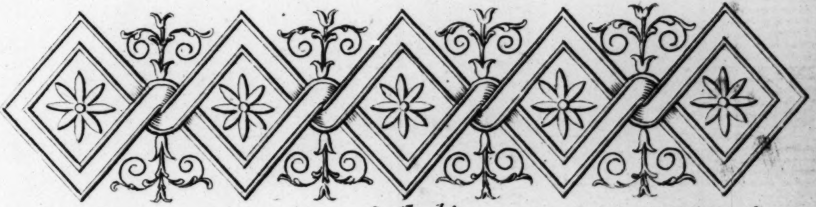
W Pain del: Woodman ſc:

Publiſh'd as the Act directs Augᵗ 8: 1780 for W Pain by T. Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard Sᵗ.

Plate XXIX.

Antick Ionic Cap.



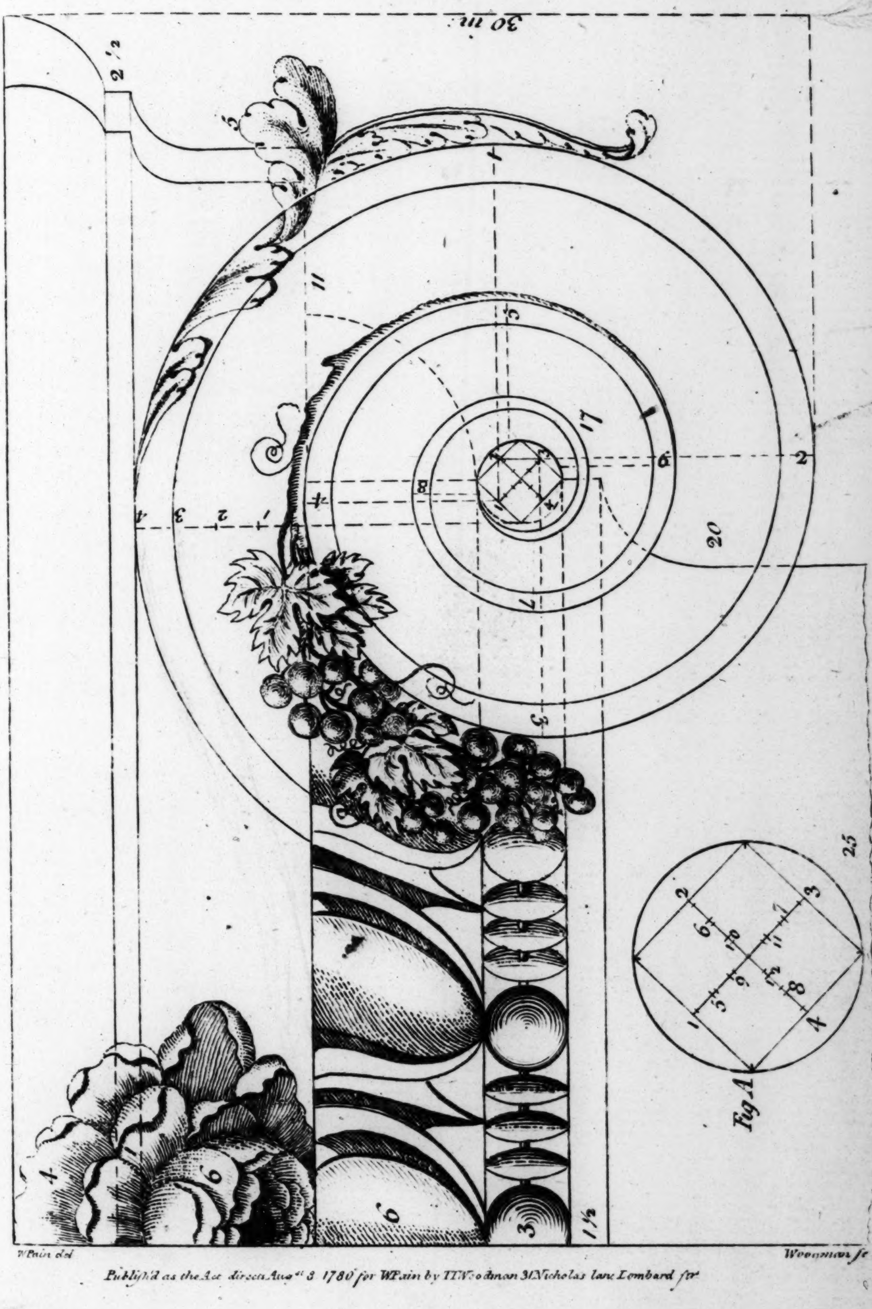


W Pain del: Gulochis Woodman ſc:

Publiſhd as the Act directs Aug^t 8 1780 for W Pain by T T Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard ſtr^t

Ionic volute at large

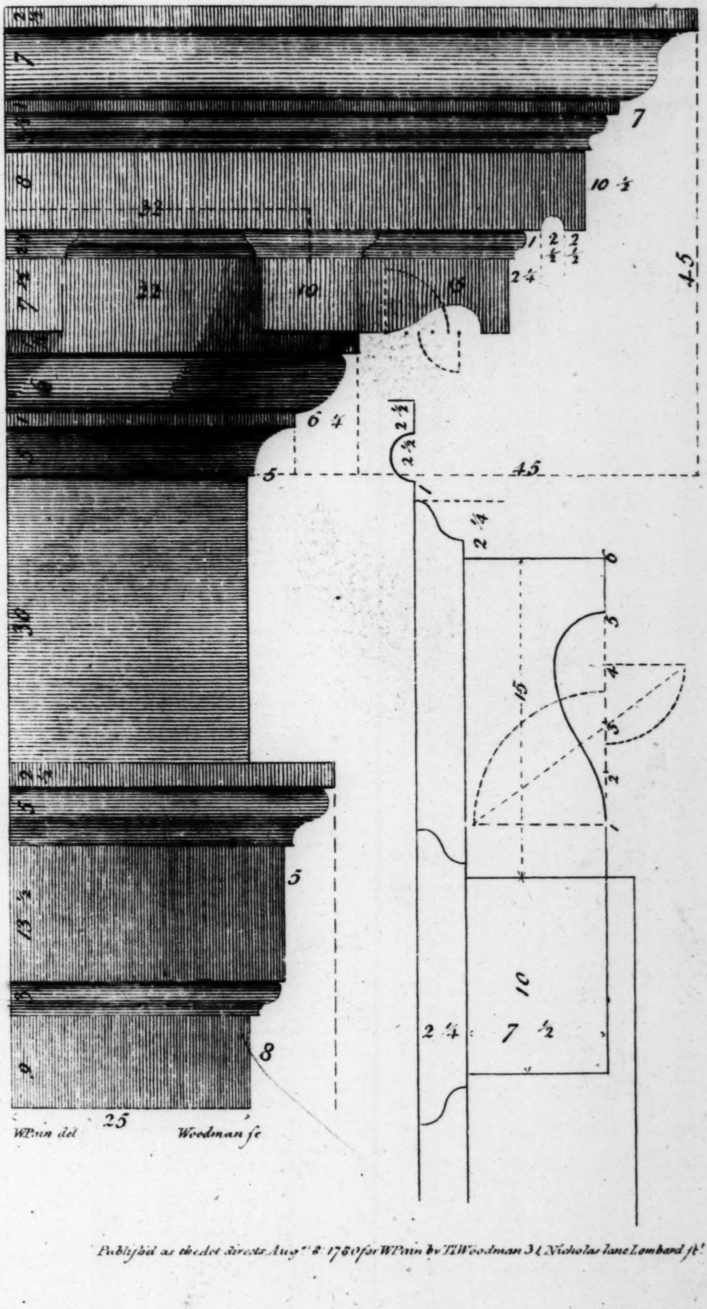
Plate XXX



W Pain del. Woodman sc

Publish'd as the Act directs Augst 3 1780 for W Pain by T.T.Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard Str.

Ionic Entablature

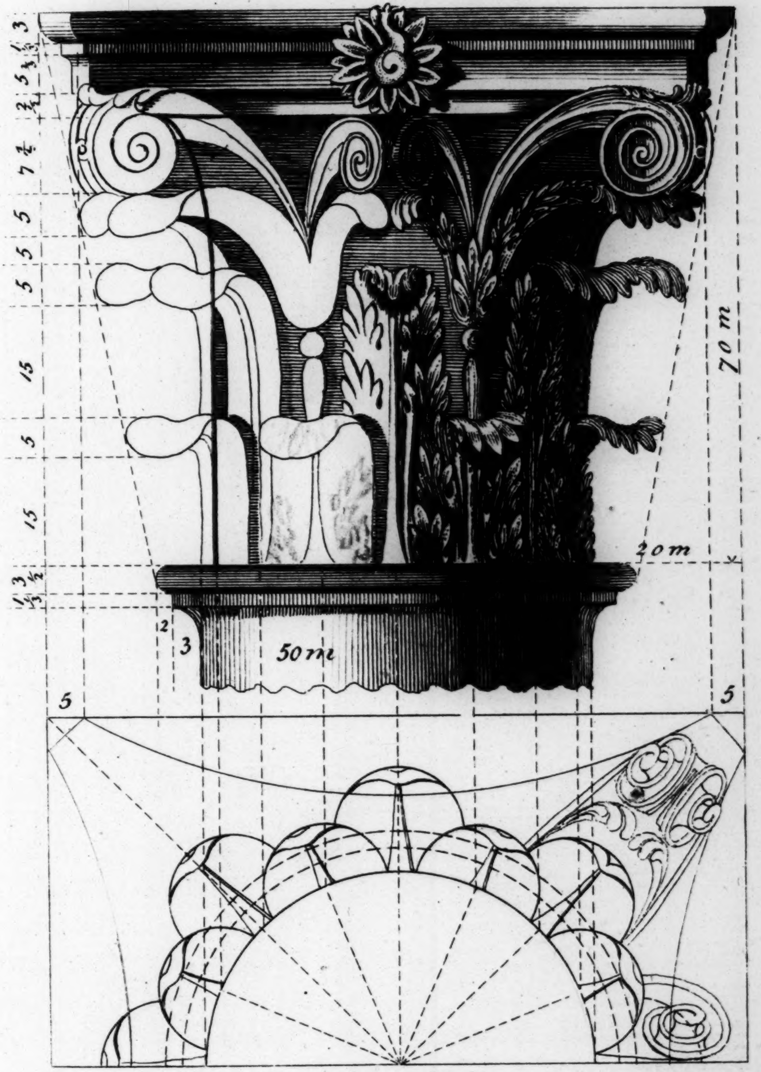


W.Pain del
Woodman ſc

Publiſhed as the Act directs Aug.st 8: 1780 for W.Pain by T.Woodman 31, Nicholas lane Lombard ſt.

Plate XXXII.

Corinthian Cap and Plan

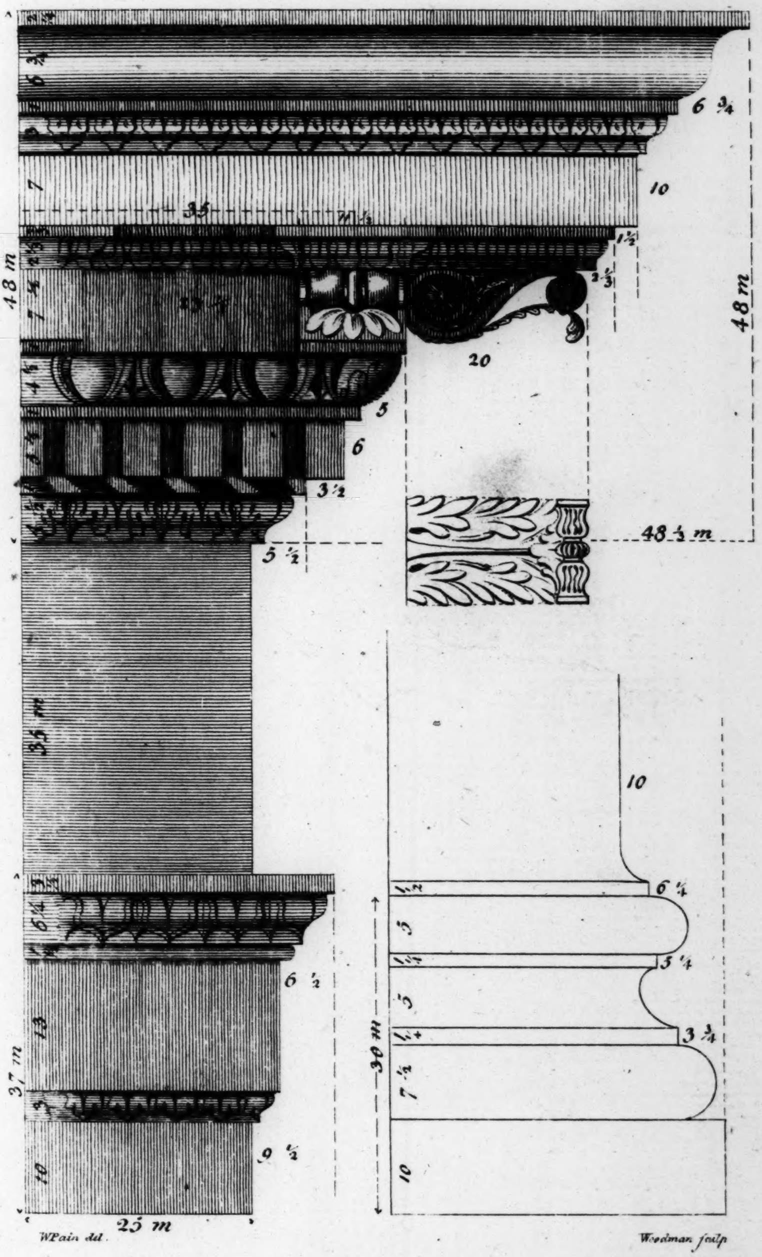


W. Pain del. 1 Diameter & $\frac{1}{2}$. Woodman ſculp.

Publiſh'd as the Act directs Aug.st 8. 1780 for W. Pain by T. Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard ſtr.

Plate XXXIII

Corinthian Entablature

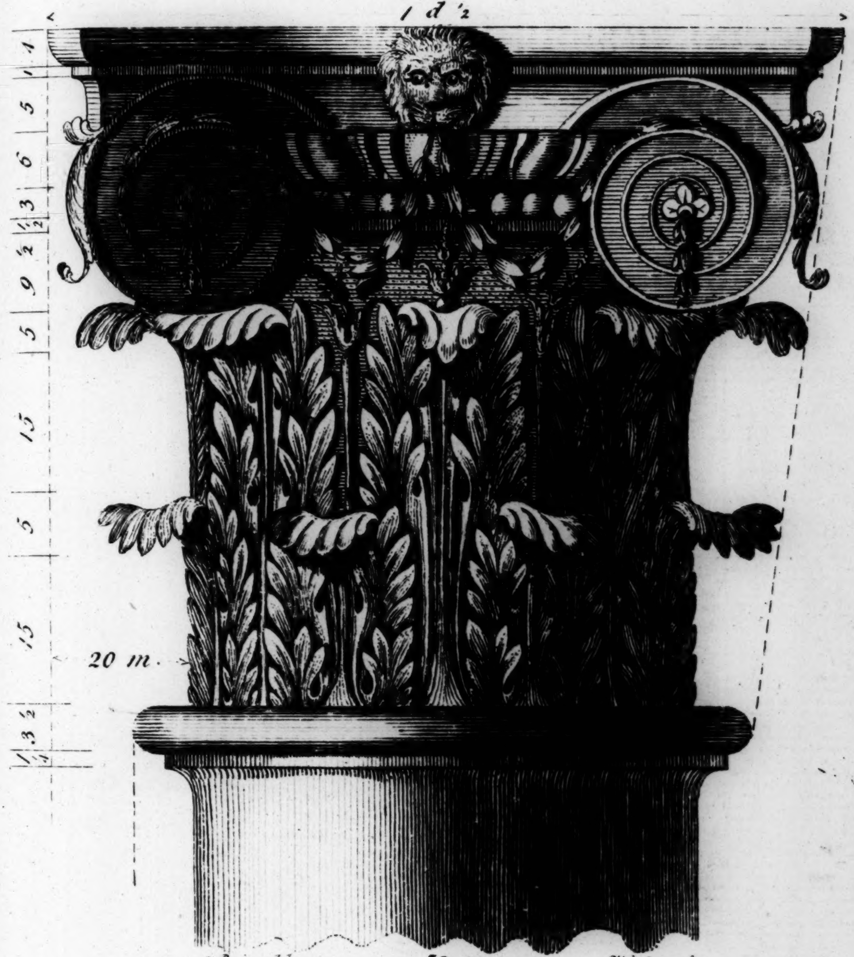


W Pain del. Woodman sculp

Publish'd as the Act directs Aug.t 8 1780 for W Pain by T I Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard str.t

Plate XXXIV.

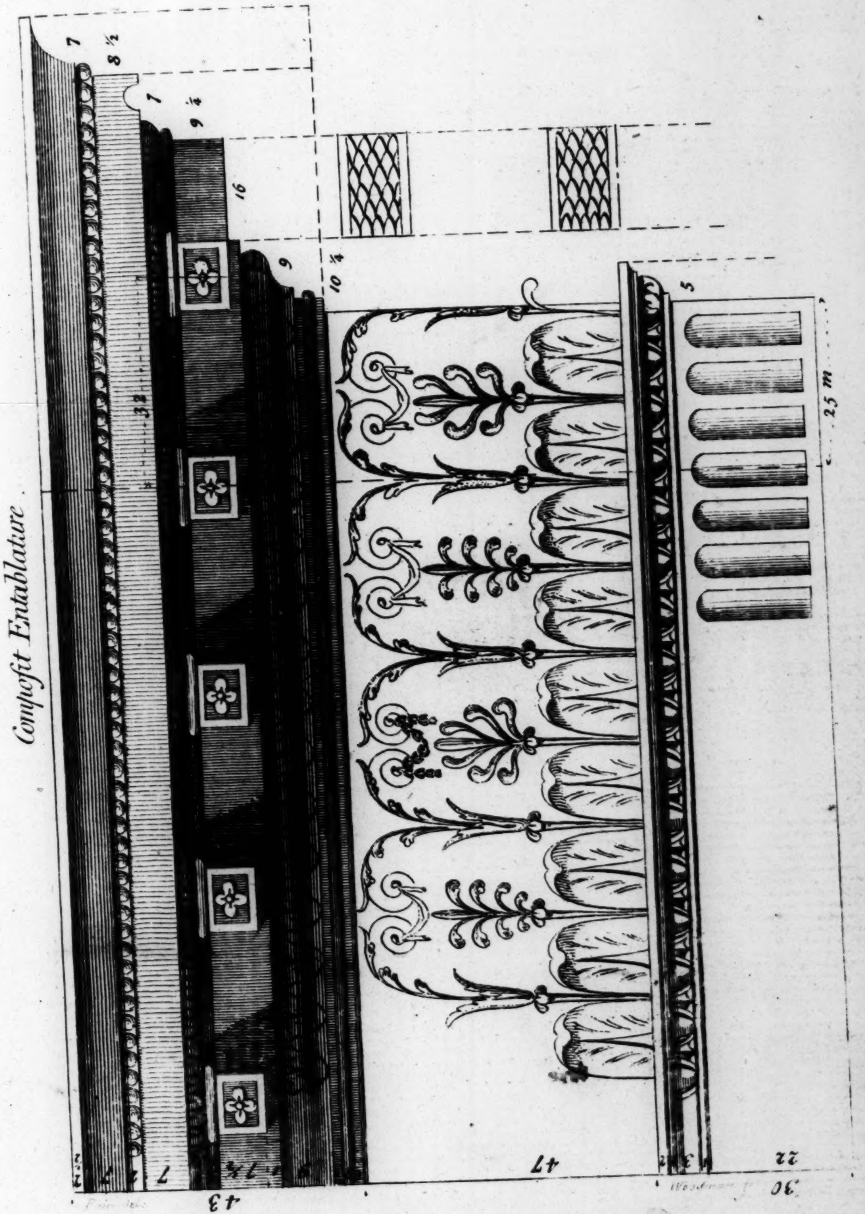
Compoſit Cap.



W.Pain del: Woodman ſc.

Publiſh'd as the Act directs Aug.st 8. 1780 for W.Pain by T.T.Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard St.

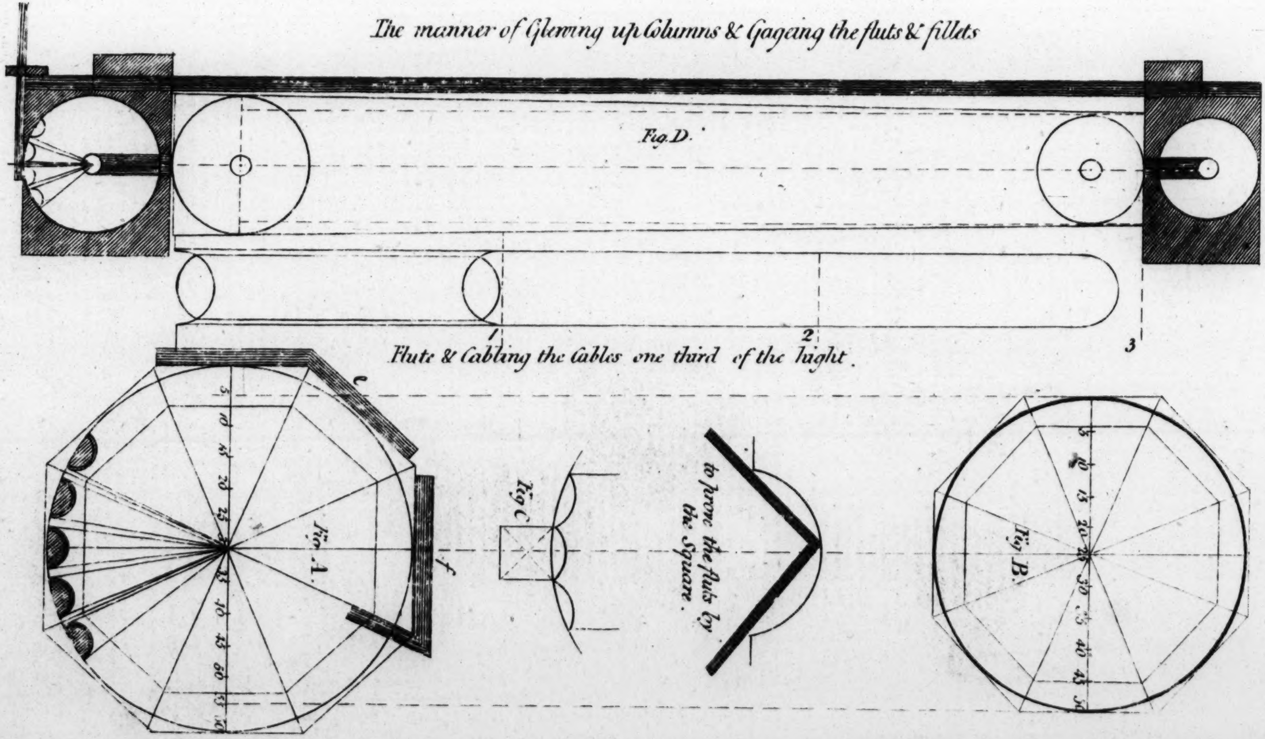
Plate XXXV


Compoſit Entablature

Pain del. Woodman sc.

Publiſh'd as the Act directs Sep^r 8 1780 for W Pain by I T Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard ſtr

Plate XXXVI



The manner of Glewing up Columns & Gageing the fluts & fillets

Fluts & Cabling the Cables one third of the hight.

to prove the fluts by the Square.

Publish'd as the Act directs Sep 8 1780 for W Pain by T Woodman, St Nicholas Lane Lombard St

Plate XXXVII

The diminishing of Columns & Gageing pillasters

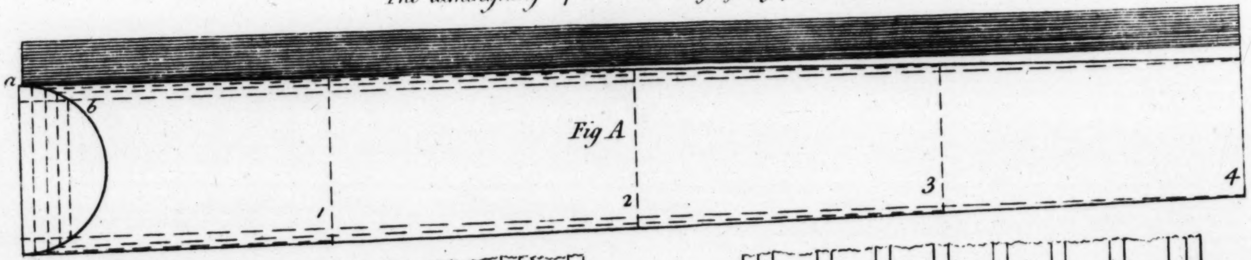


Fig A

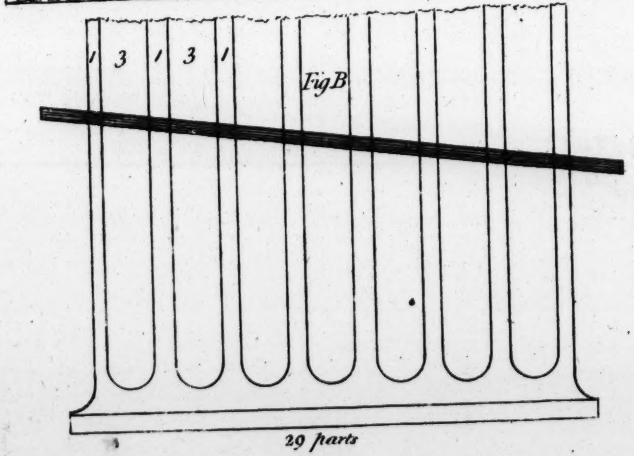


Fig B

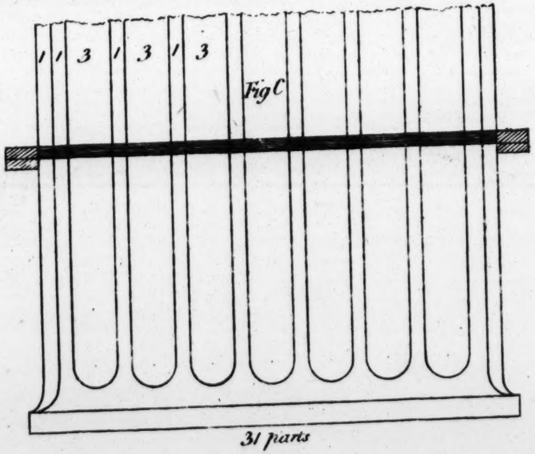


Fig C

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Doric Front.

Plate XXXVIII

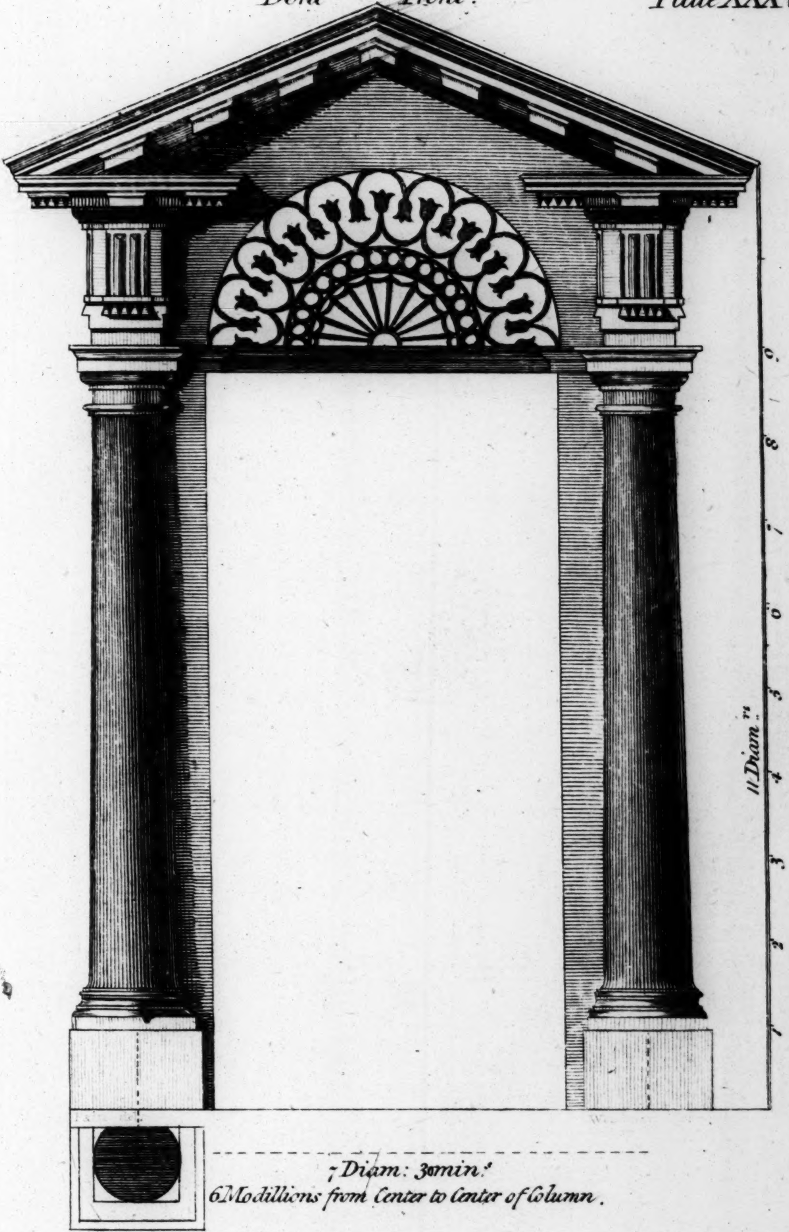

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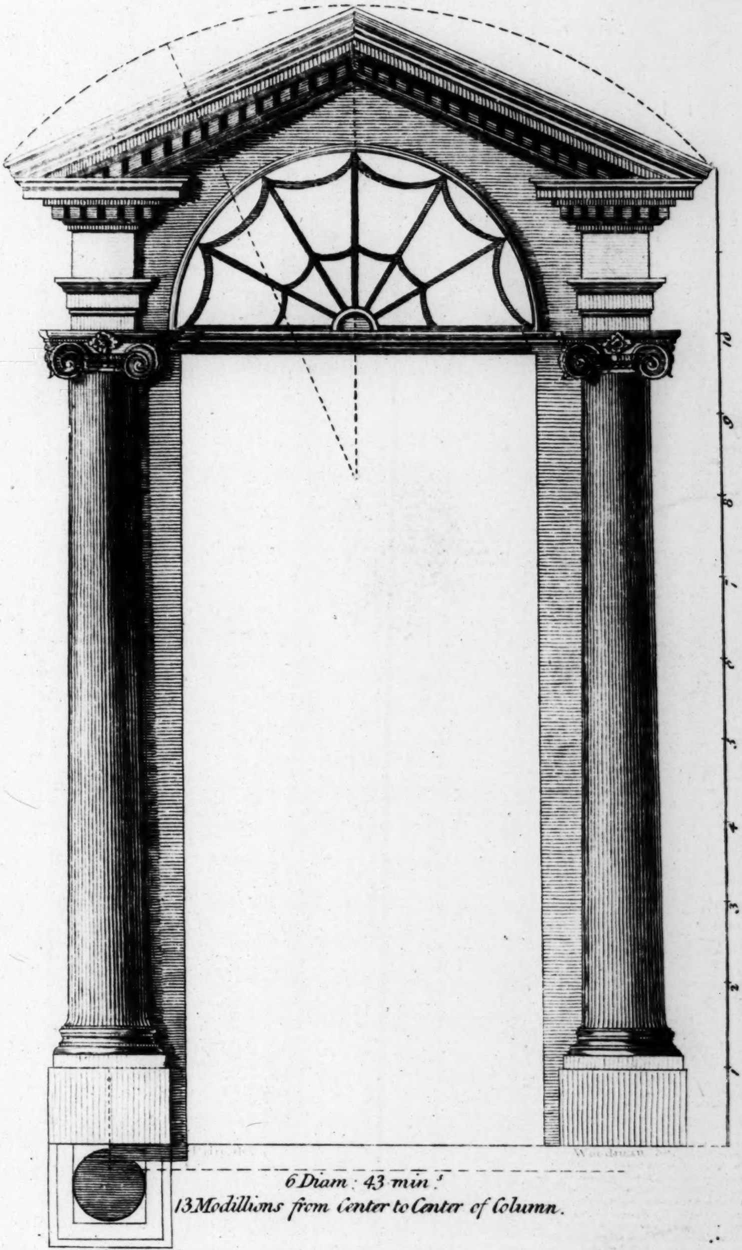
Plate XXXIX

Ionic Front.



6 Diam: 43 min.s

13 Modillions from Center to Center of Column.

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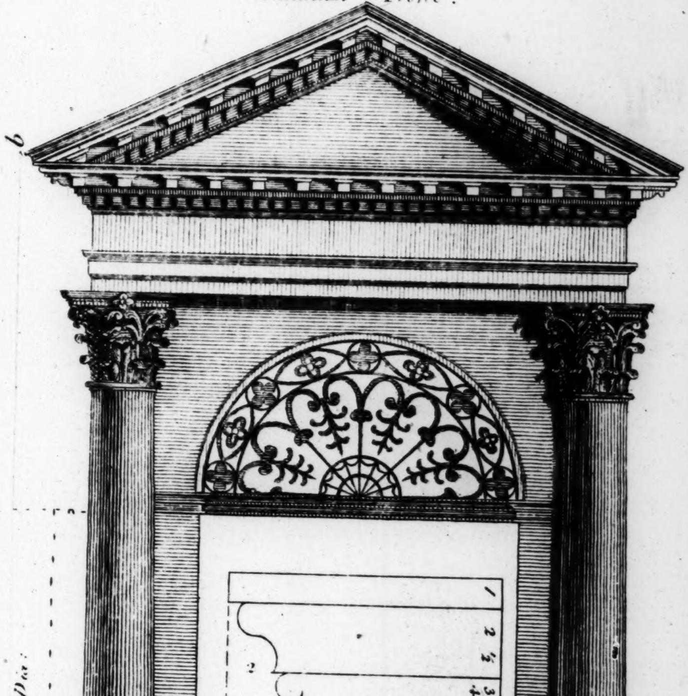
Plate XL.

Corinthian Front.



W Pain del.

Woodman sc

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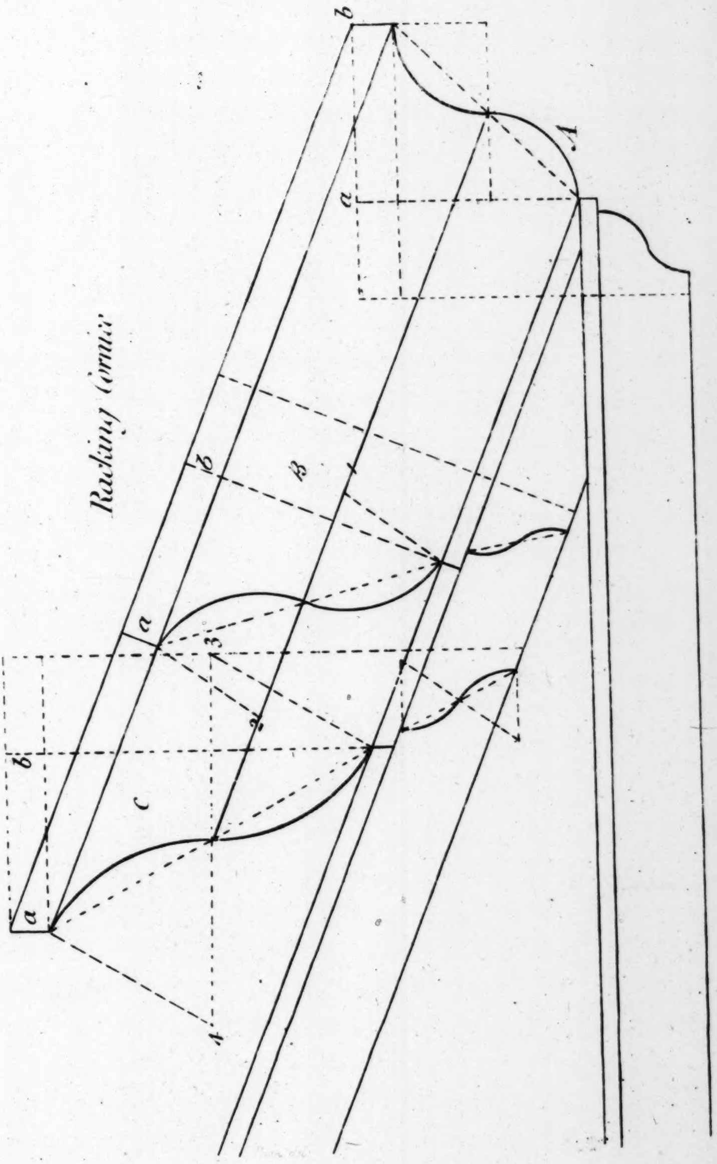
Plate XLI



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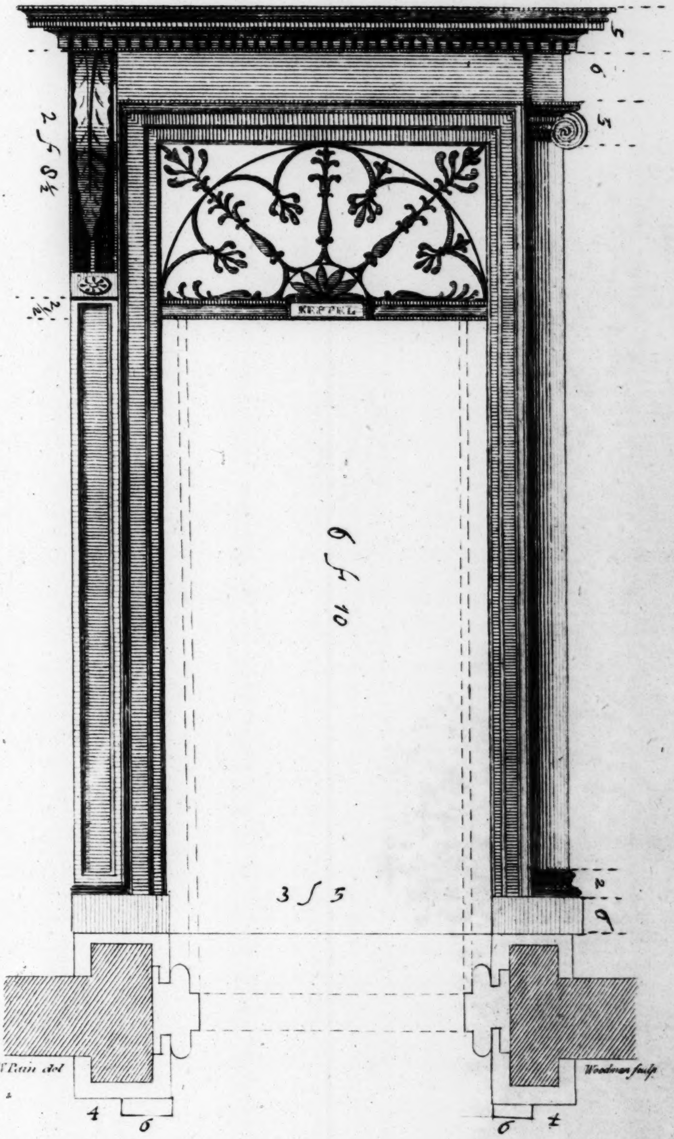
Frontiſpeice for out ſide front,
or it may be uſed within
by omiting the fanlight.



W Pain del

Woodman ſculp

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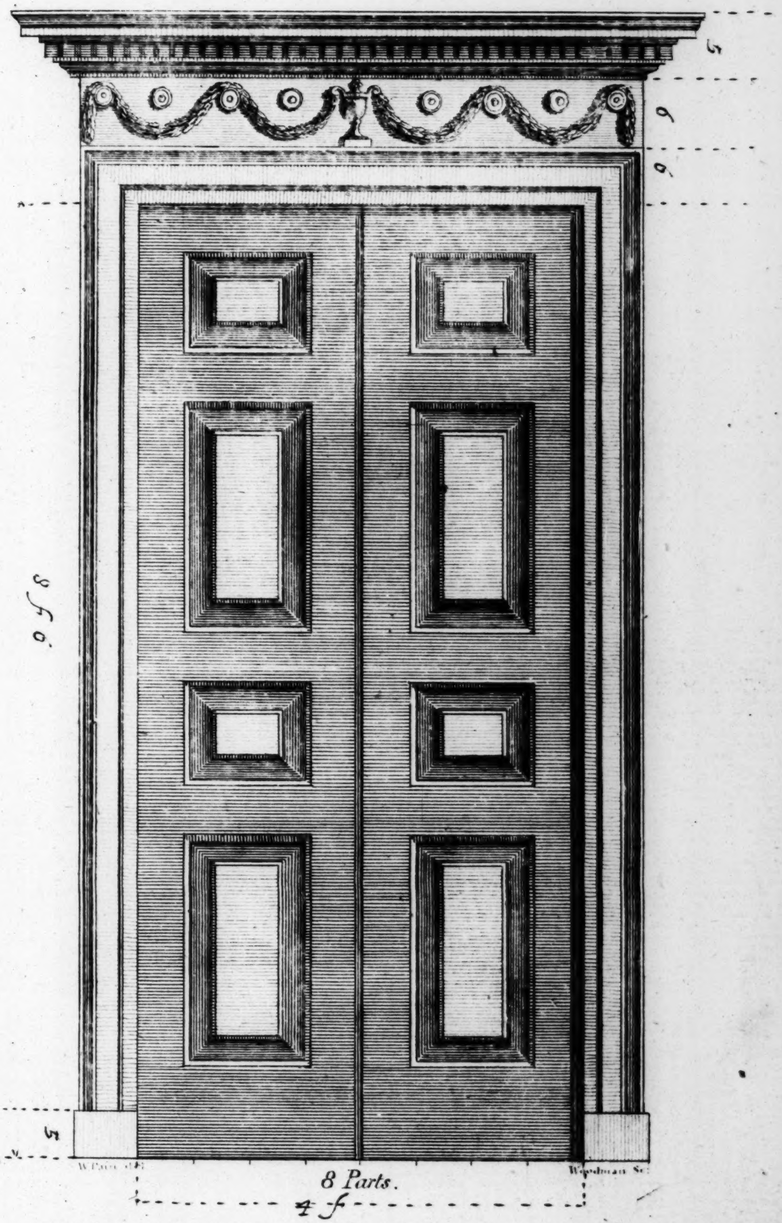
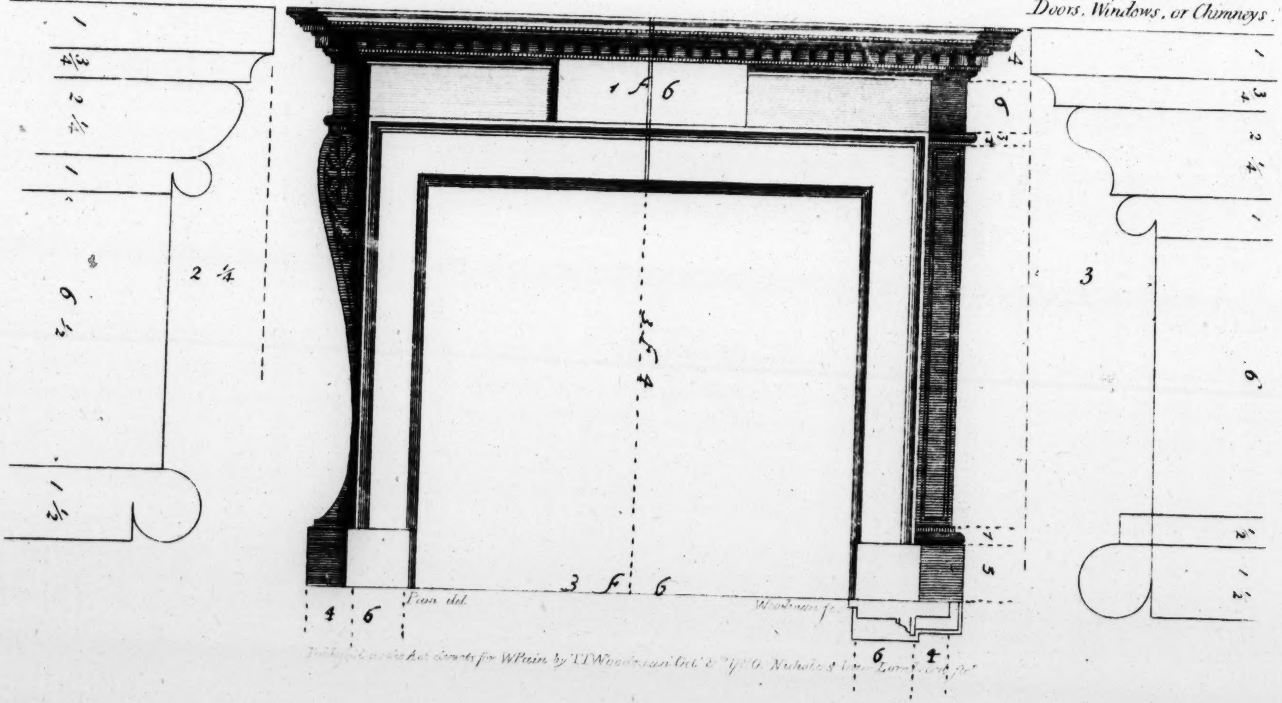
Plate XLIII

Inſide door and Dreſsing.



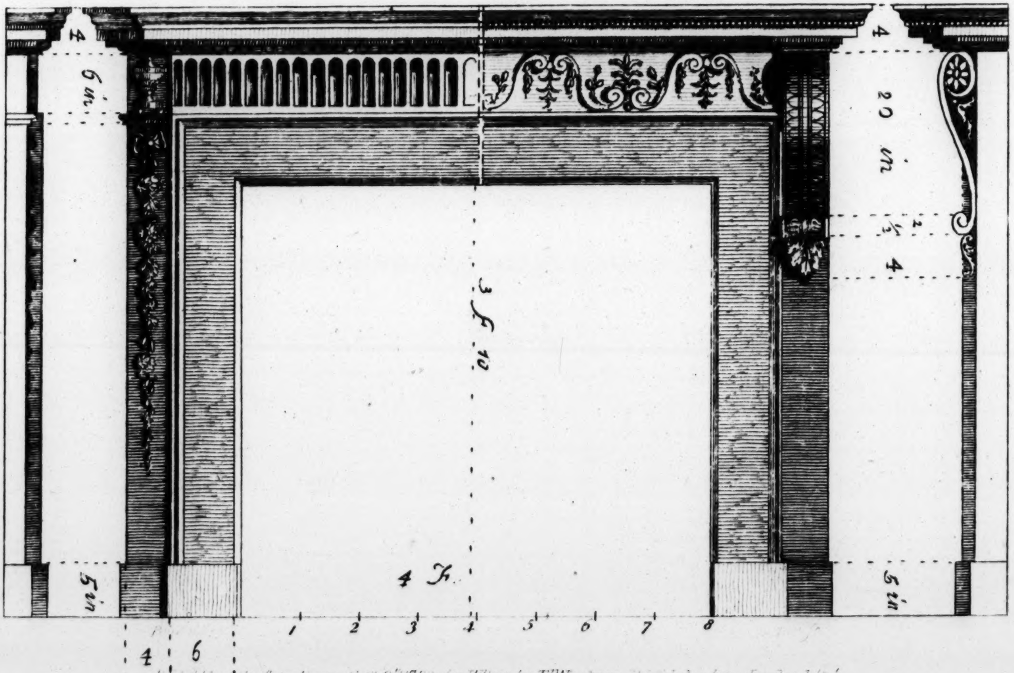
Publiſh'd as the Act directs Sep.r 8 1780 for W.Pain by J.J.Woodman [illegible]

Architrave Mouldings for Doors, Windows, or Chimneys.



Publish'd as the Act directs for W Pain by I.T.Woodman Oct.r 2 [illegible] Nichols & [illegible]

Plate XLV.



Publish'd as the Act directs Octr 8th 1783 for W Pain by T Woodman St Nicholas lane Lombard str

Plate XLVI

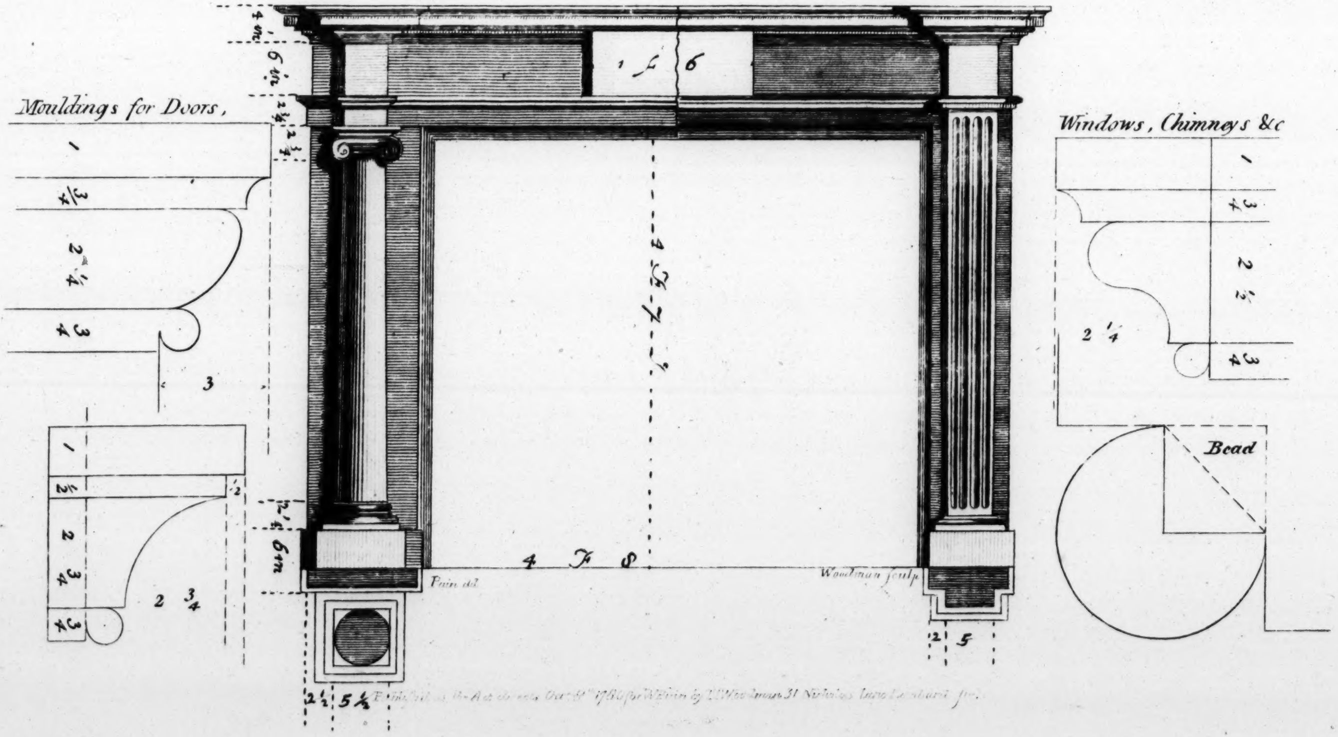


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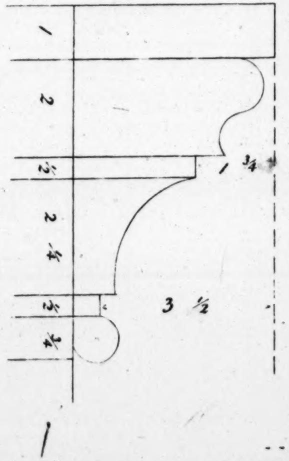
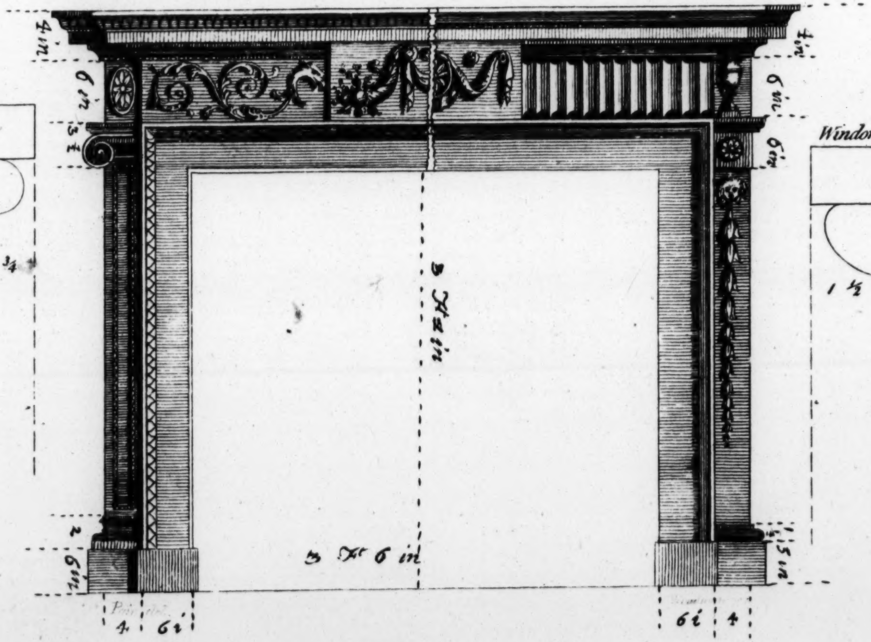
Plate XLVII.

Mouldings for doors.





Windows, Chimneys &c.

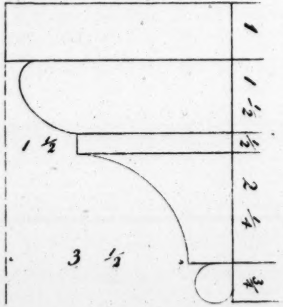


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Plate XLVIII.

Surbase

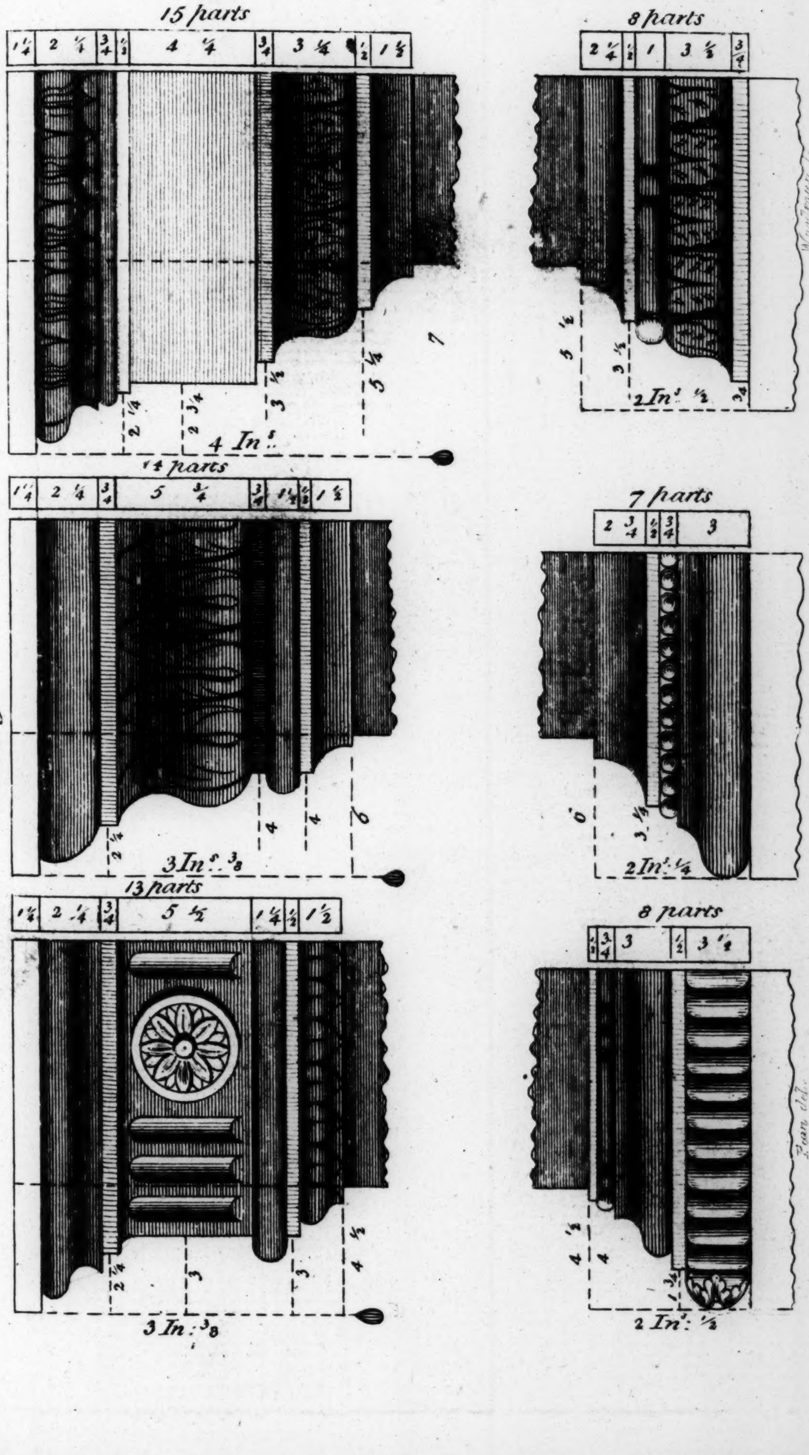
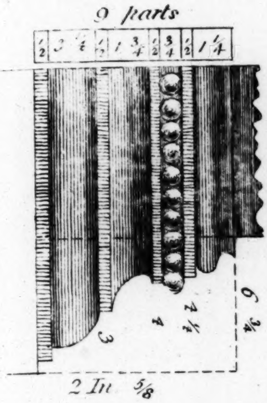
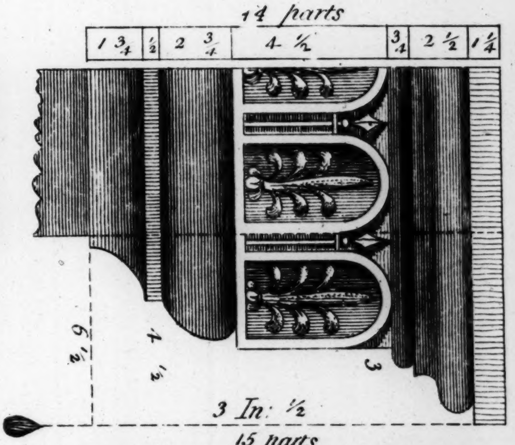
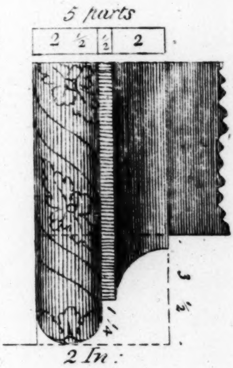


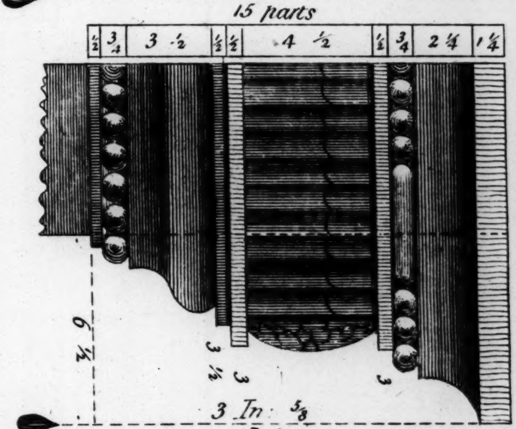
Plate XLIX.

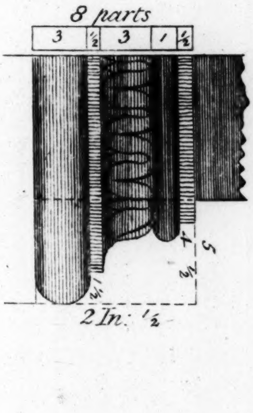


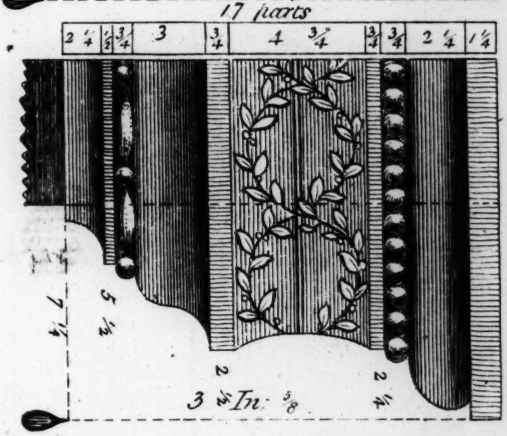


Surbase

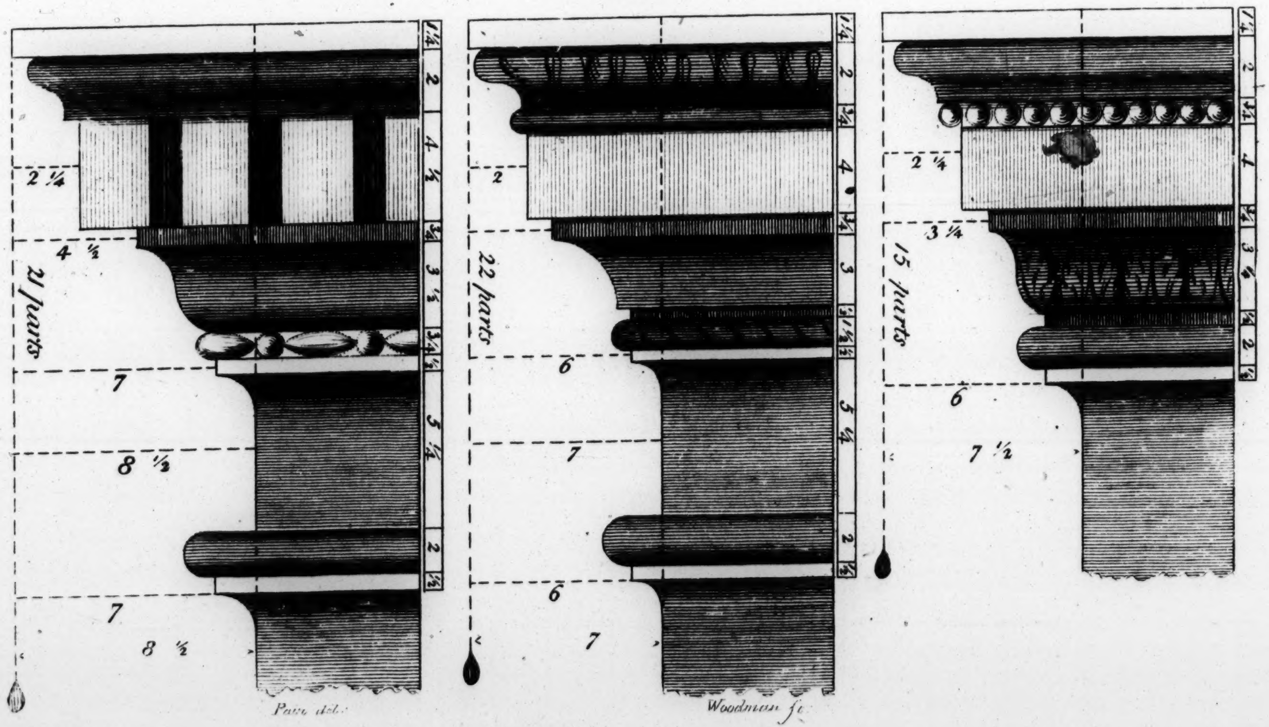








Impost



Pain del.

Woodman ſc.

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2 52
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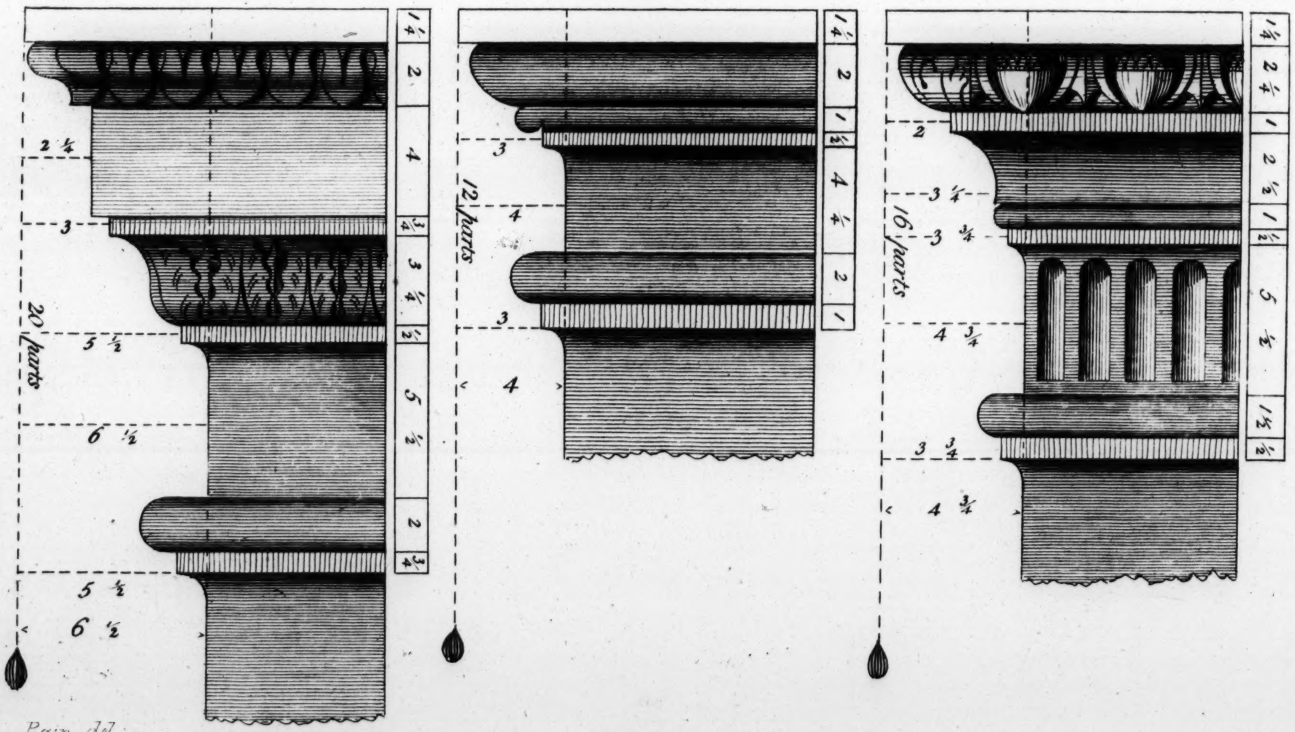
Plate I.I.

Impoſt

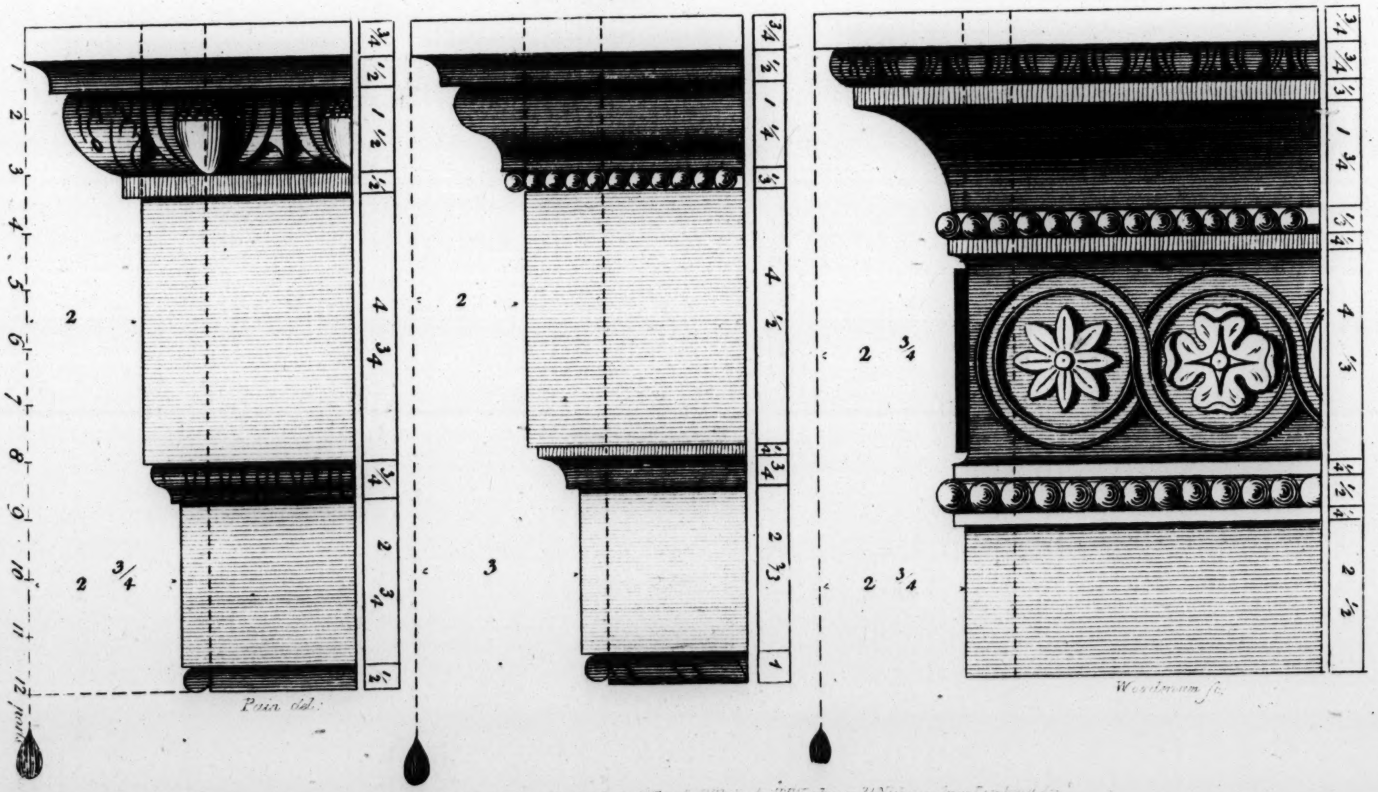


Pain del.

Woodman ſc.

Publiſh'd as the Act directs Octr 8th 1790. for W Pain by T.I Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard Str.

Architraves . Plate LII.



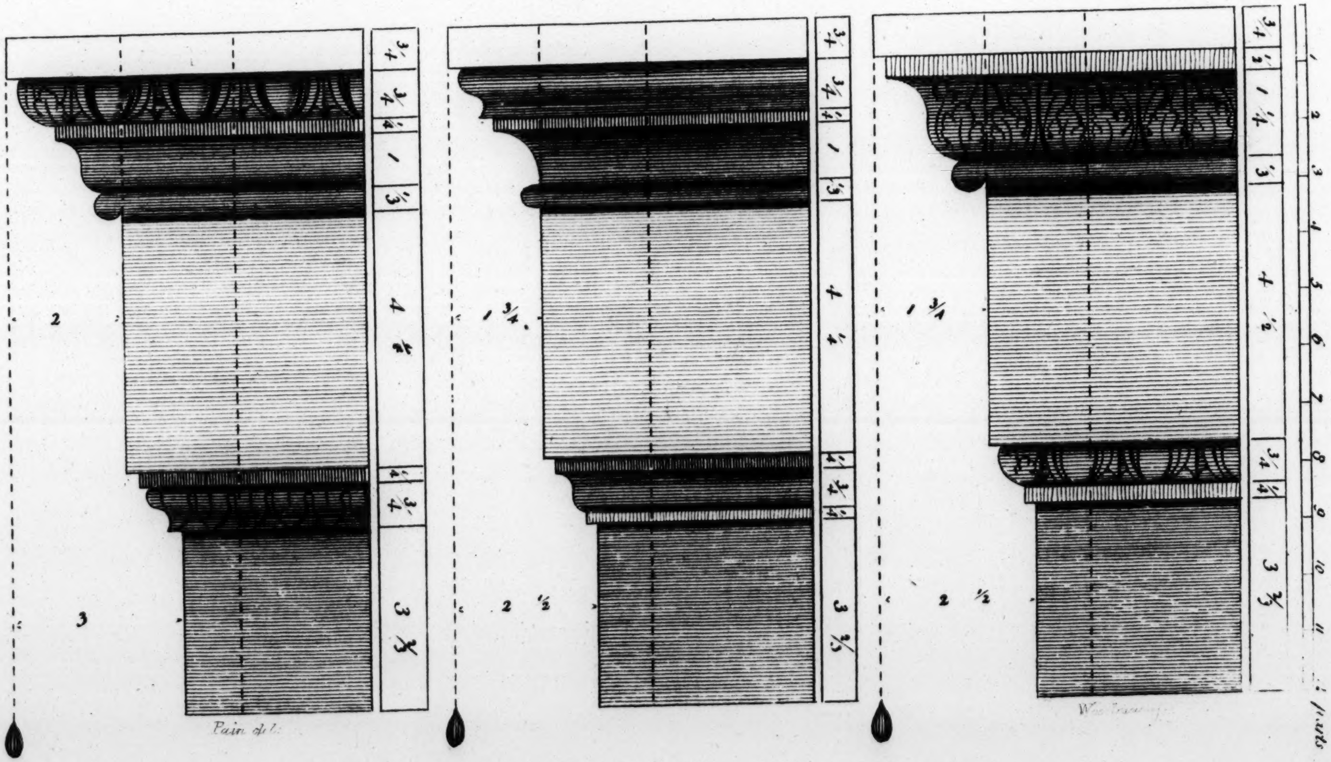
Pain del:

Woodnam sc.

Publish'd as the Act directs [illegible] for W. Pain by T. Woodnam 31 Nicholas Lane Lombard Str.

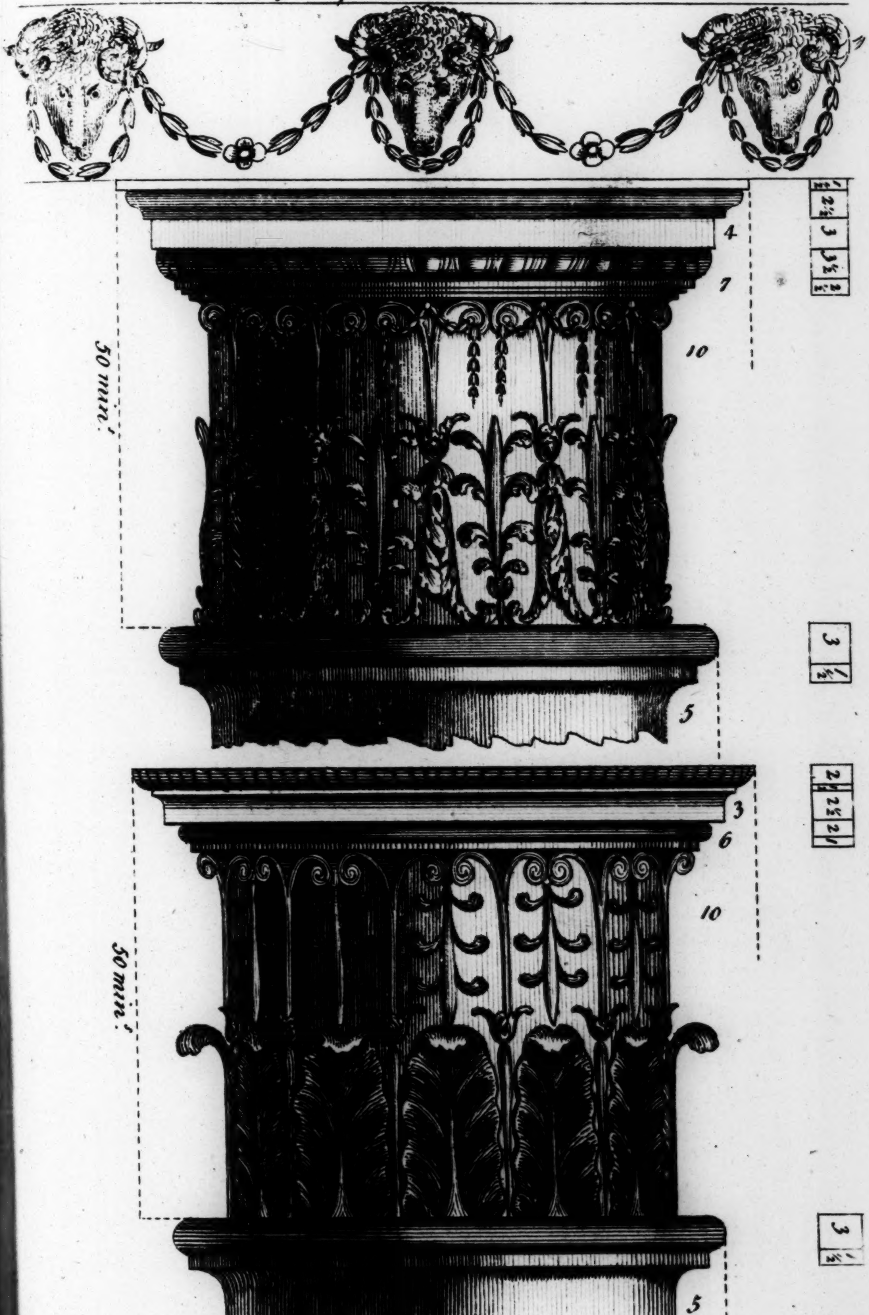
Plate LIII.

Architraves



Publish'd as the Act directs Oct. 8th 1790 for W.P. [illegible] by I.W. [illegible]

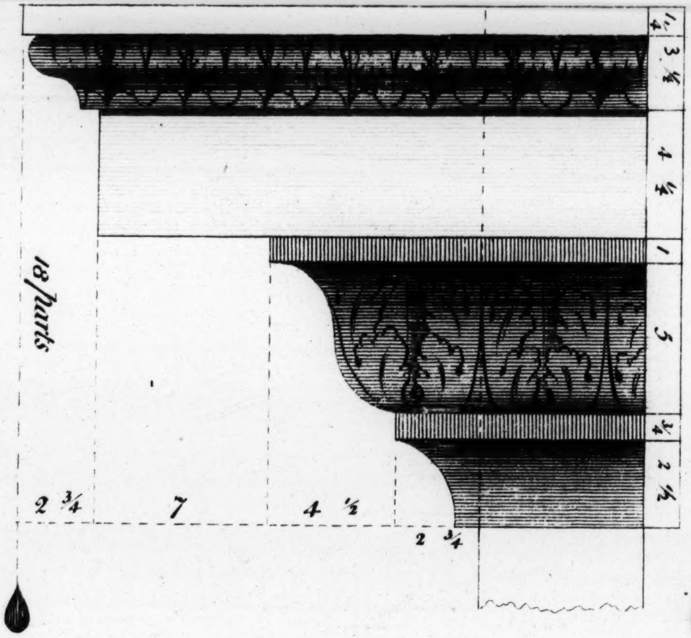
Compoſit Caps to plates 58, 60 or 61.



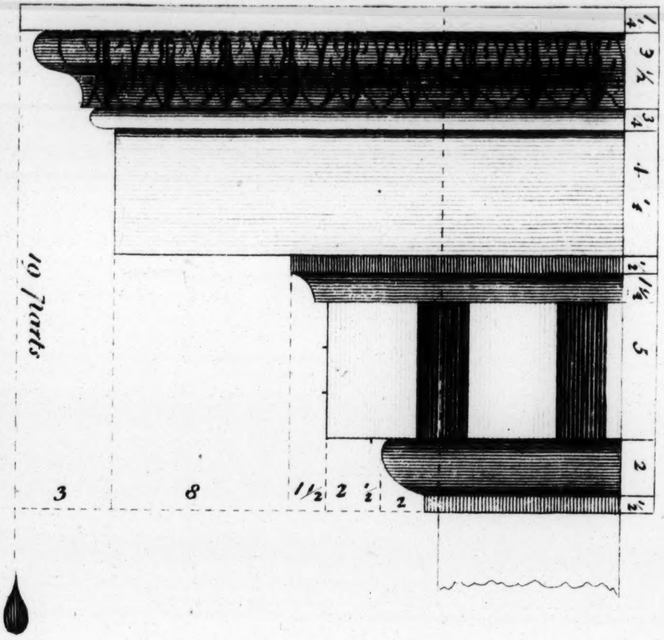
Pain del: W. [illegible] sc:

[illegible]

Plate LV

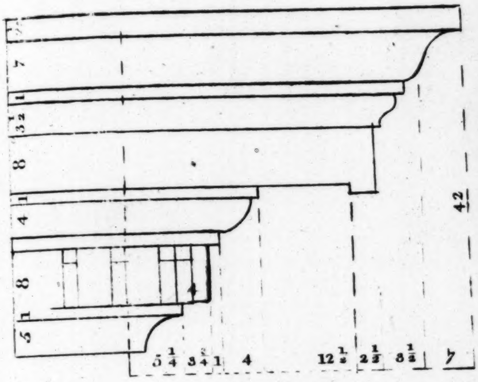


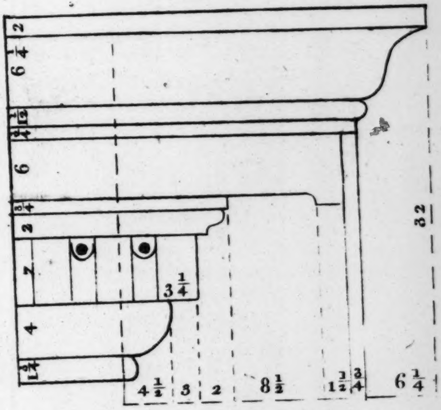
1/4
3 1/4
4 1/4
1
5
3/4
2 1/2
2 3/4
7
4 1/2
2 3/4
18 parts

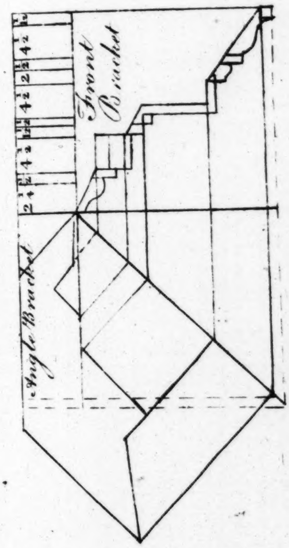


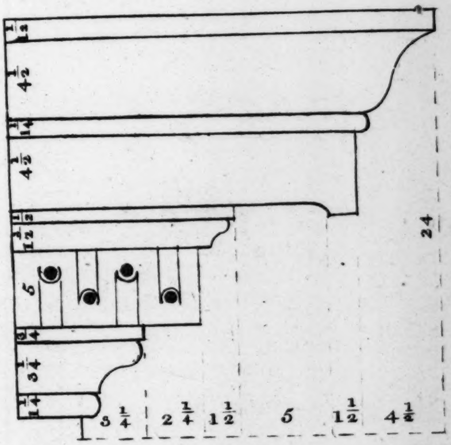
1/4
3 1/2
3/4
4 1/4
1/2
1 1/4
5
2
1/2
3
8
1 1/2
2 1/2
2
10 parts

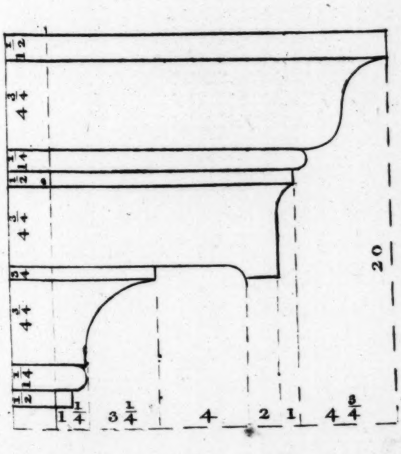
To face Plate LV











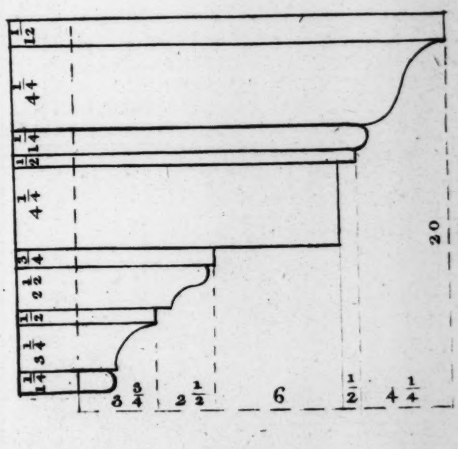
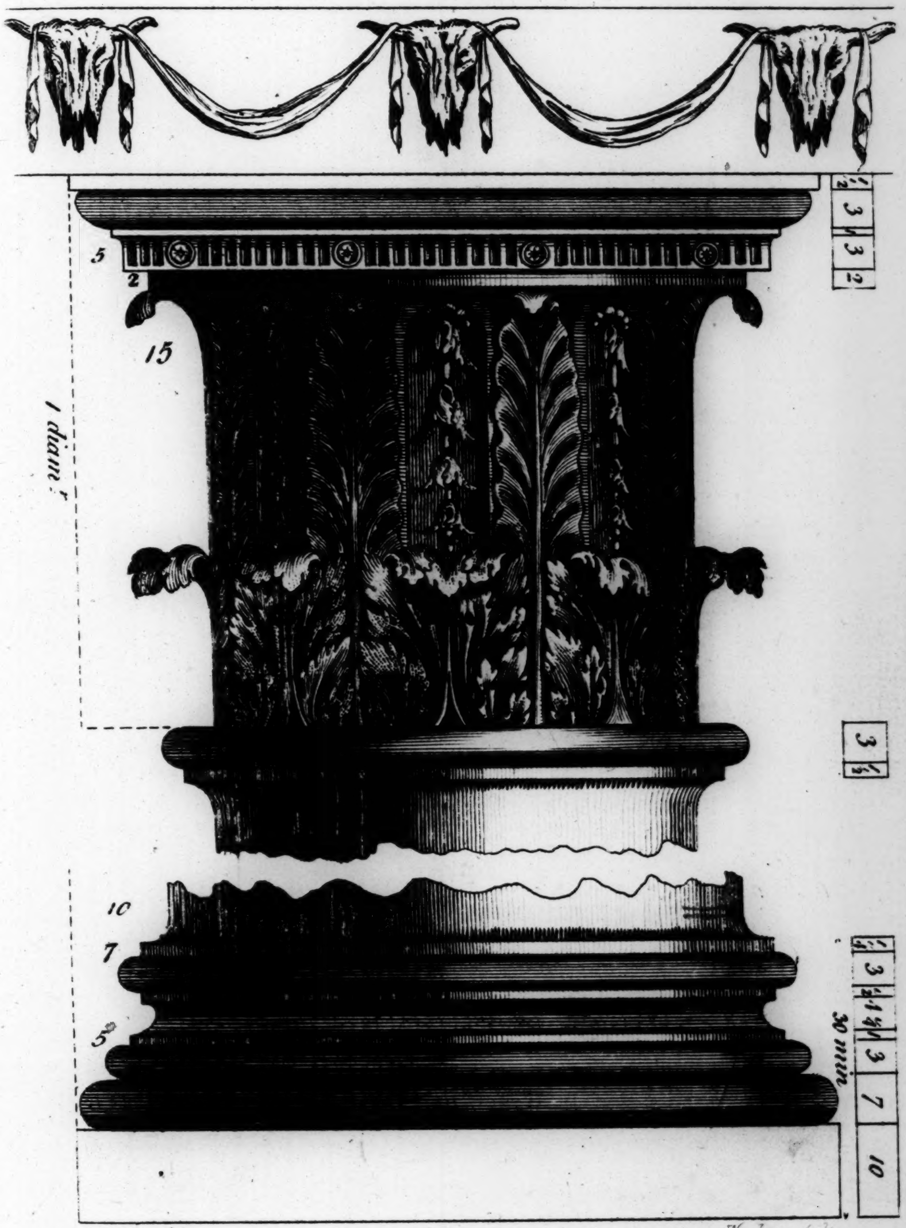


Plate LVI.

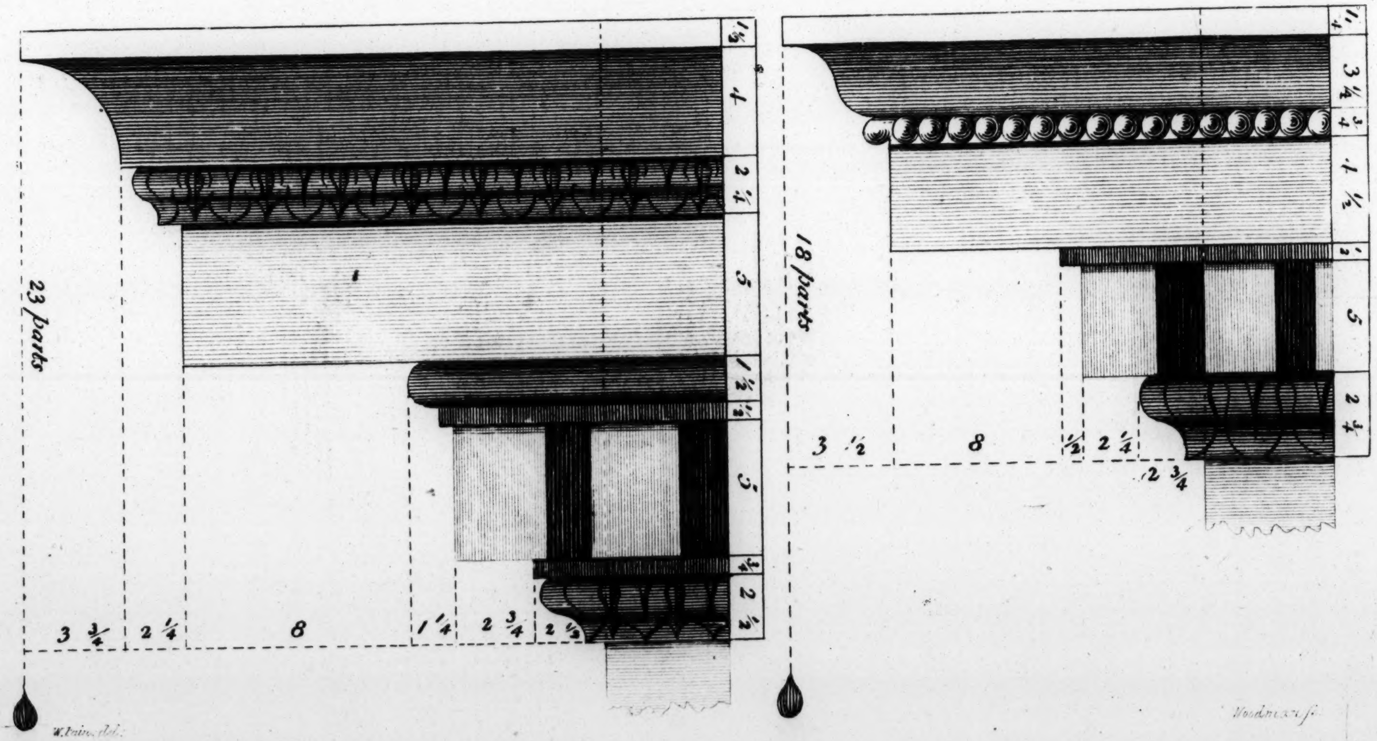
Compoſit Cap to plate 62.



W. Pain delin Woodman ſculp

[illegible]

Plate LVII.



W. Pain, del.

Woodman sc.

Plate LVIII.

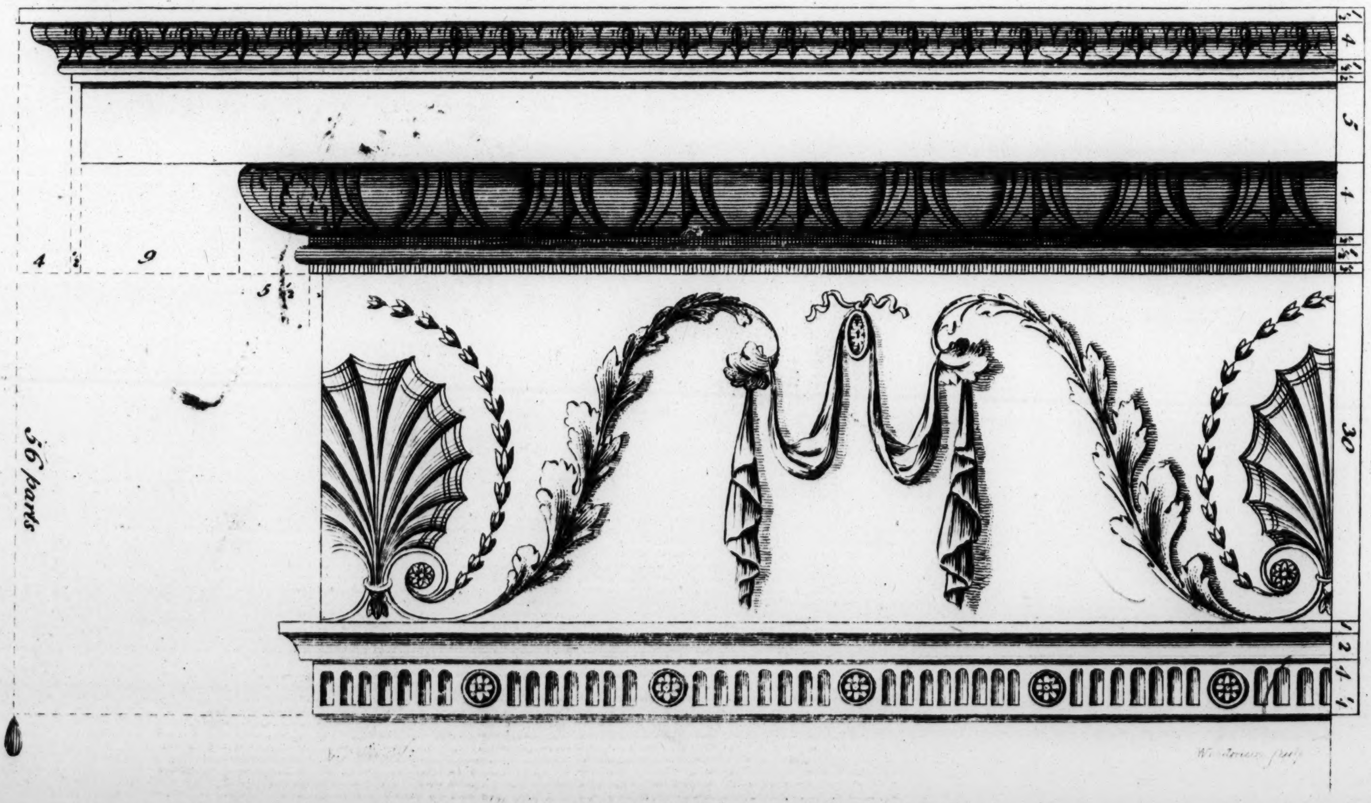
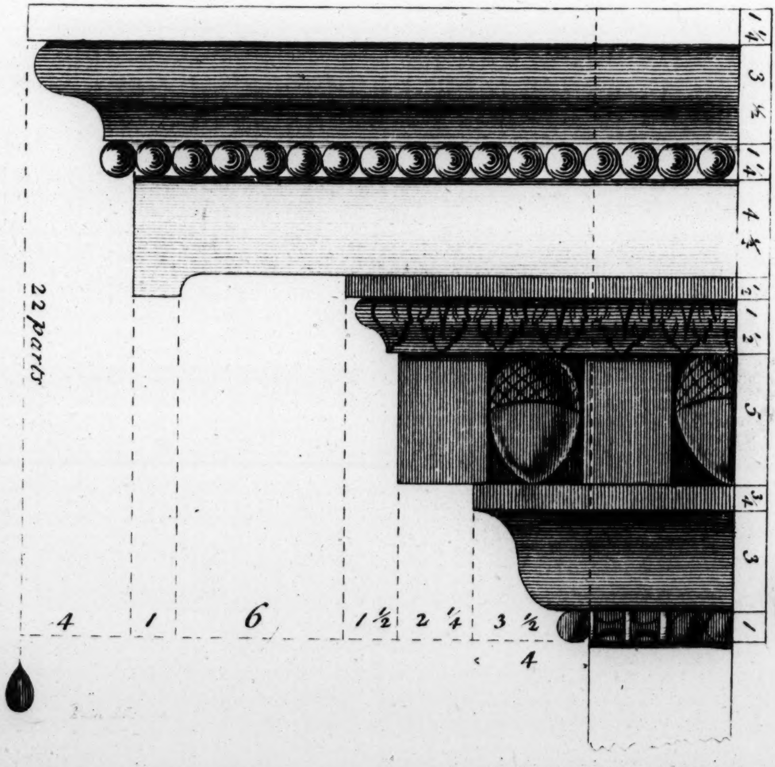


Plate LIX.


1 ¼
3 ½
1 ¼
4 ½
½
1 ½
5
¾
3
1
4
1
6
1 ½
2 ¼
3 ½
4
22 parts

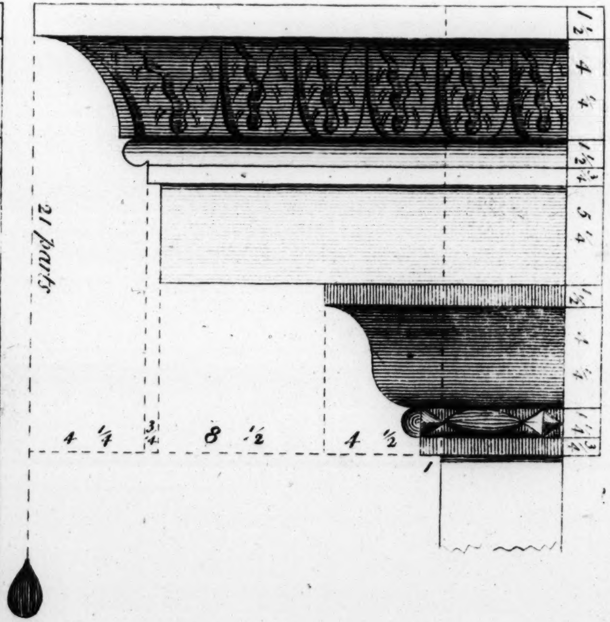
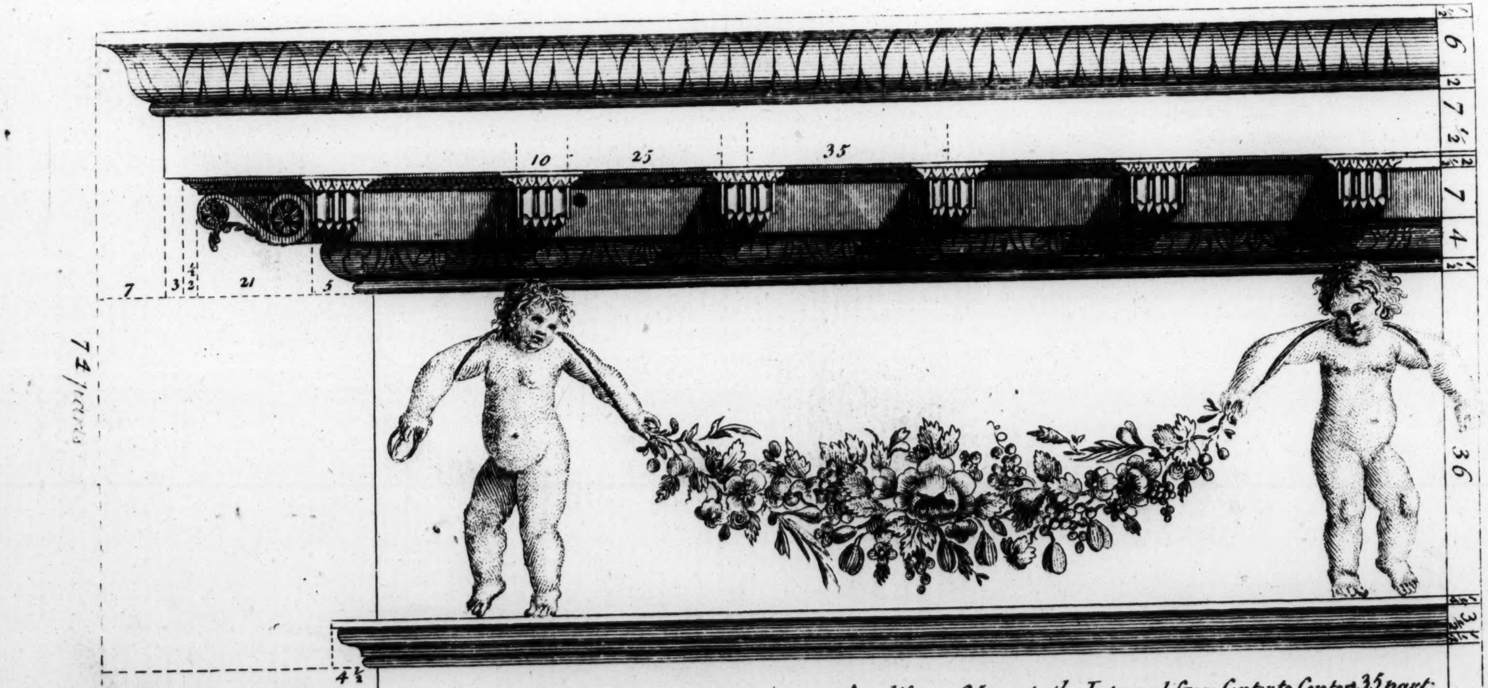

1 ½
4 ¼
1 ½
¾
5 ¼
½
4 ¼
1 ¼
¾
4 ¼
¾
8 ½
4 ½
1
21 parts

Plate IX.



the breadth of Modillion 10 part; the diſtanc 25 part; the Interval from Center to Center 35 part;

Plate LXI.

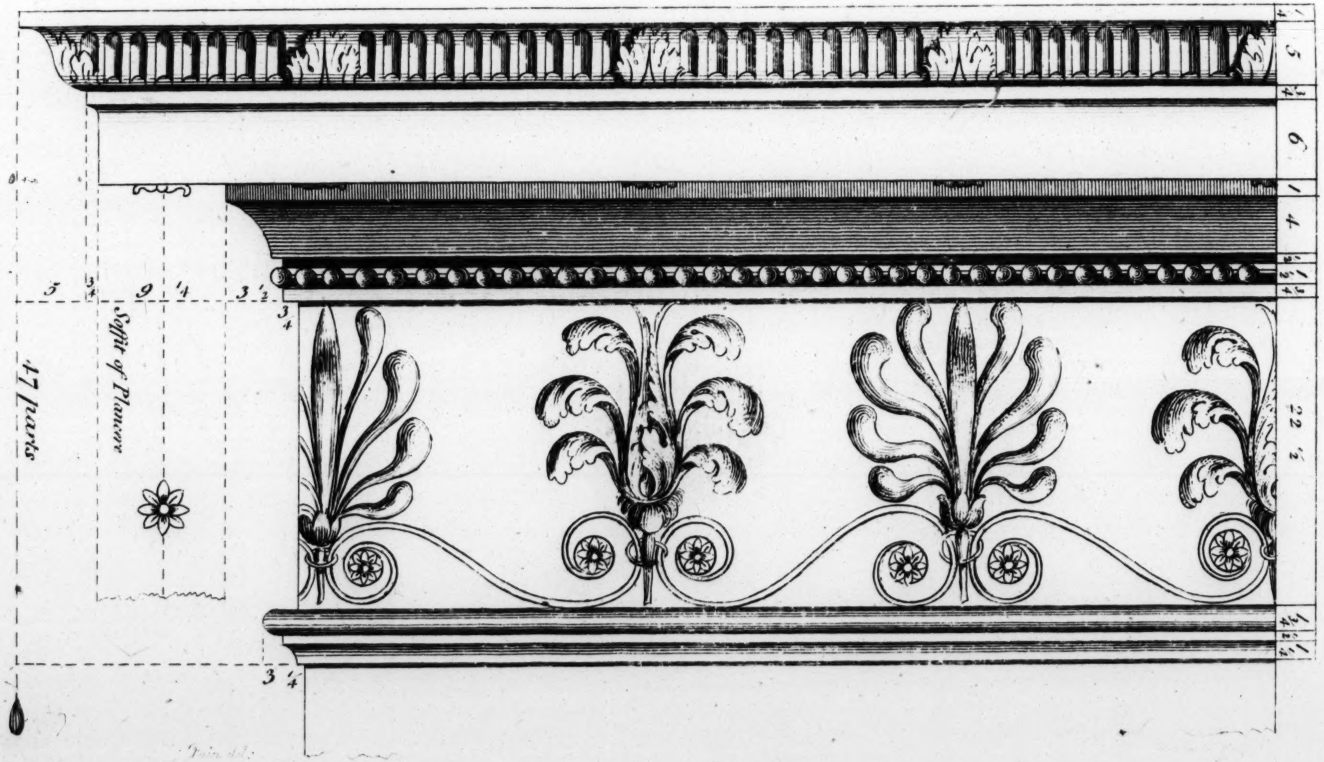

1/4
5
3/4
6
1
4
1/2
1/2
3/4
22 1/2
1/4
1/2
1/4
5
3/4
9
1/4
3 1/2
3/4
3 1/4
Soffit of Plancere
47 parts
Pain del.

Plate LXII.

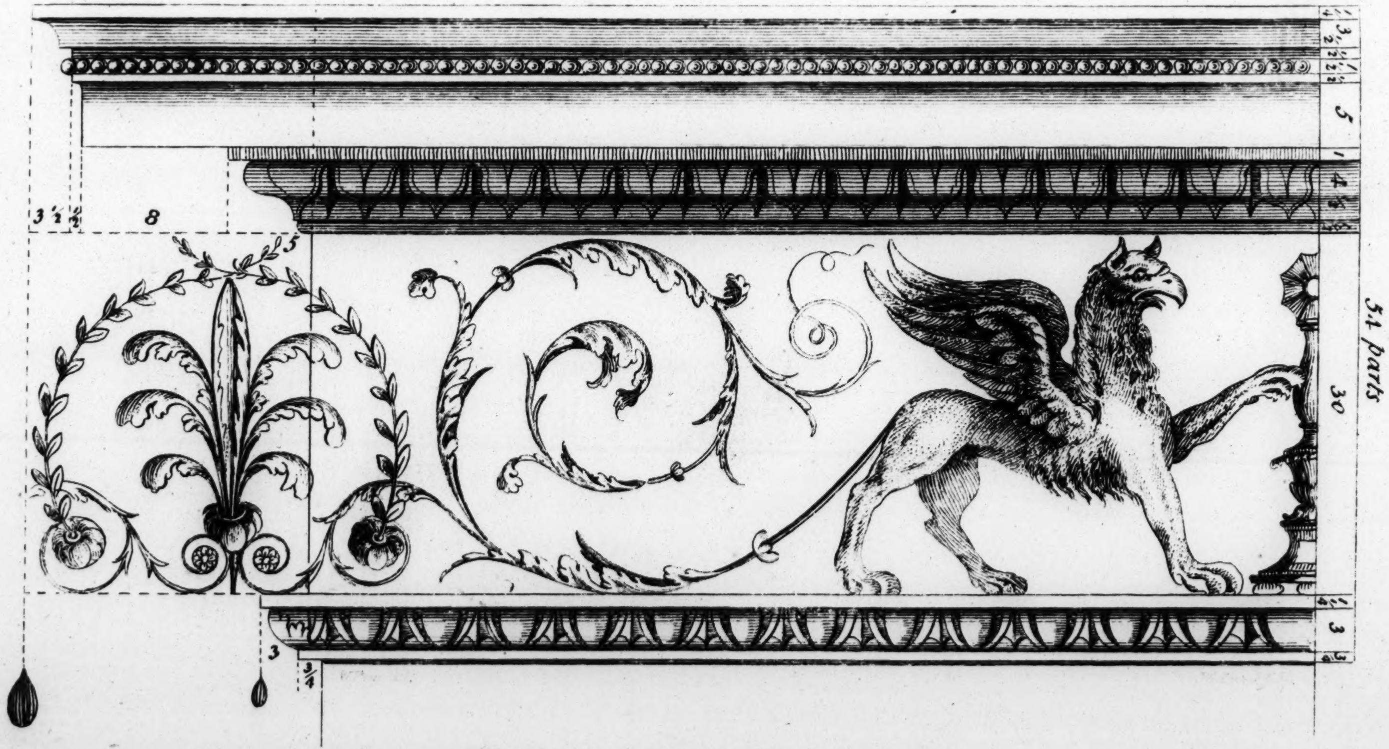
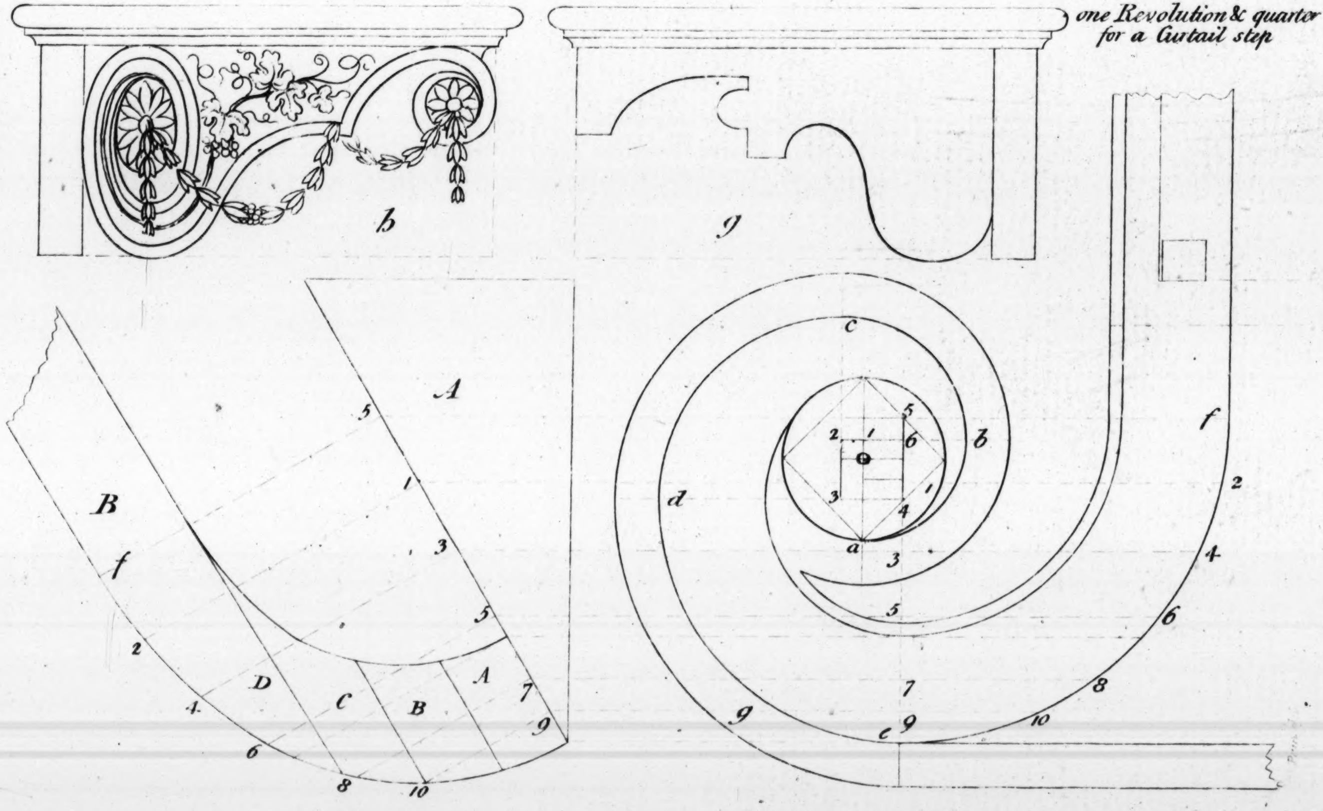
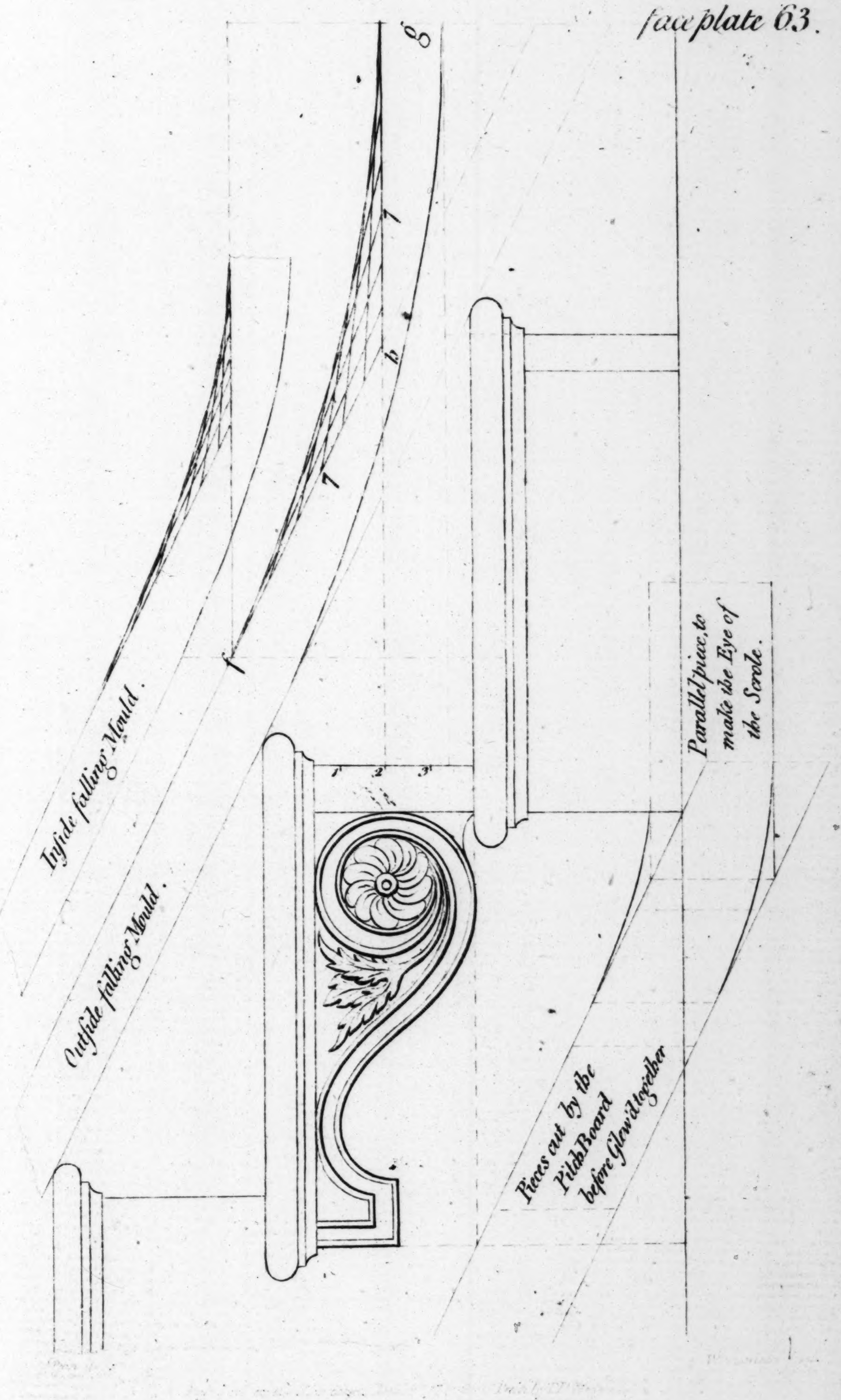


Plate LXIII.



one Revolution & quarter for a Curtail step face plate 63.



8
7
b
7
f
1
2
3
Inside falling Mould.
Outside falling Mould.
Pieces cut by the Pitch Board before Glew'd together
Parallel piece, to make the Eye of the Scrole.

Plate LXIV.

To draw the Plan of the Rail fig: A. draw a Circle 3 Inches in diameter & draw the Square within, & divide the side of the Square as at 3 & 2 then draw the line 3. d then divide that part of the line within the Square, into 4 parts, & draw the lines 2.1.3.4. then set one foot of the Compas, at 1 & draw the arch line a. b, then at 2 & draw the arch line of the Rail b. d, then at 3 & draw the arch line of the Rail d. c. which Compleats the outside of the Rail. the Center 3. 2. Compleats the Inside, & the Center 2. 1. 0 draws the Nose of the Step.

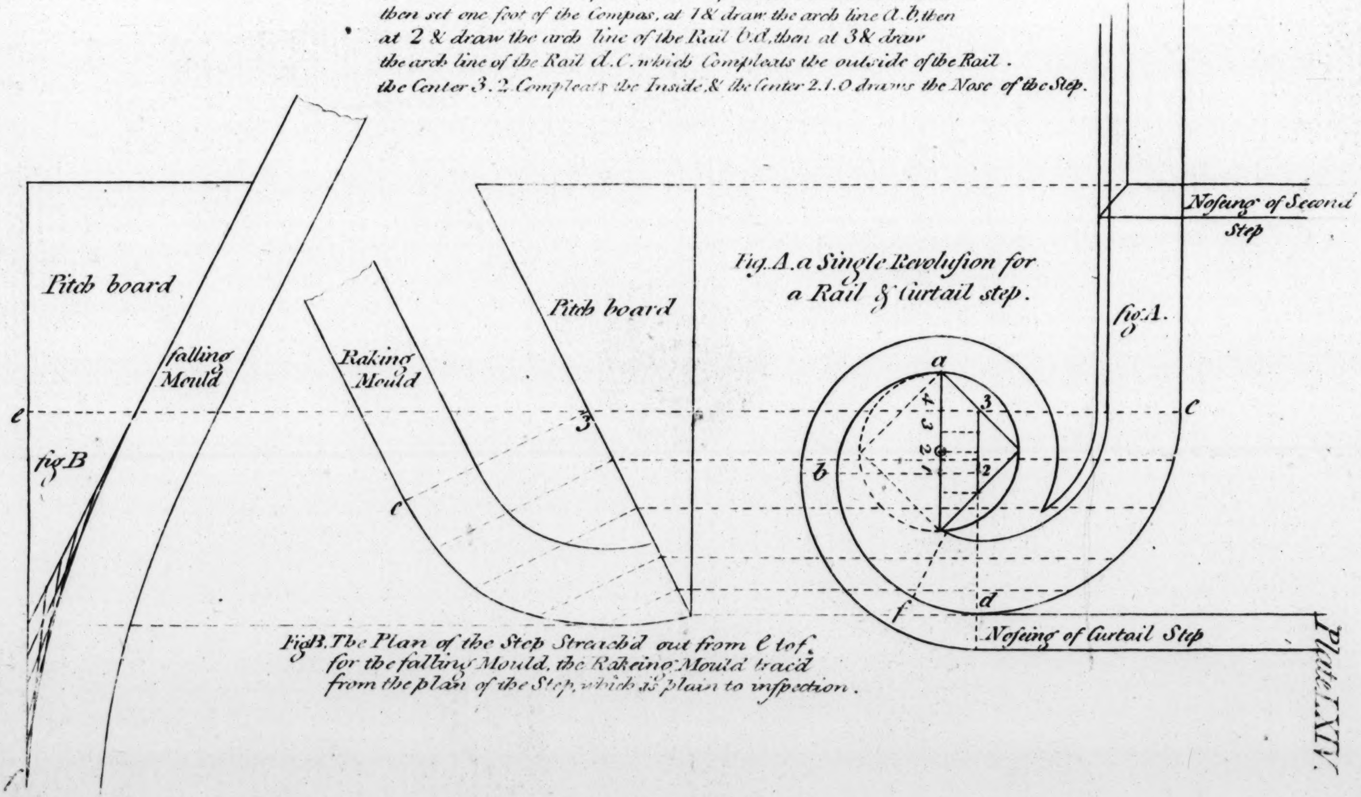


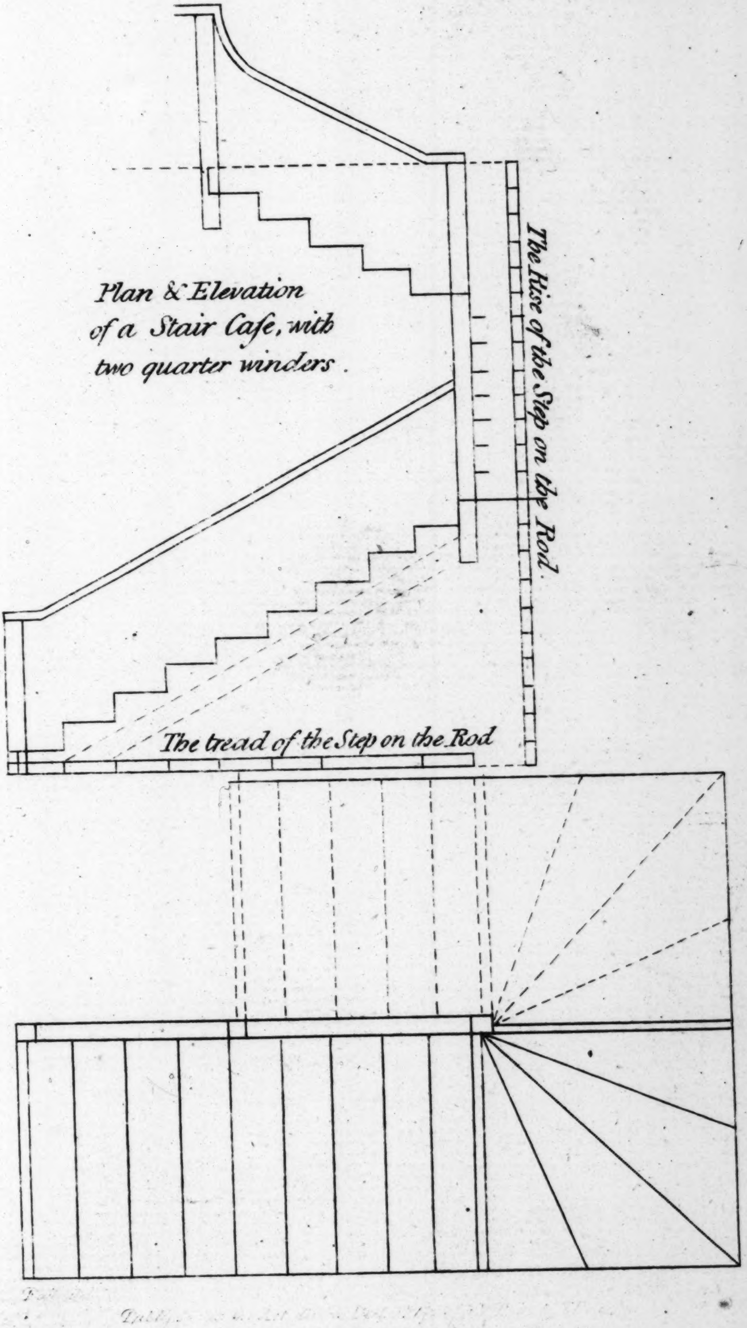
Fig. A. a Single Revolusion for a Rail & Curtail step.

Fig. B. The Plan of the Step Streach'd out from e to f, for the falling Mould, the Rakeing Mould trac'd from the plan of the Step, which is plain to inspection.

Pain del.

Publish'd as the Act directs Dec.r [illegible] for W. Pain by T. [illegible]

Plate LXV.

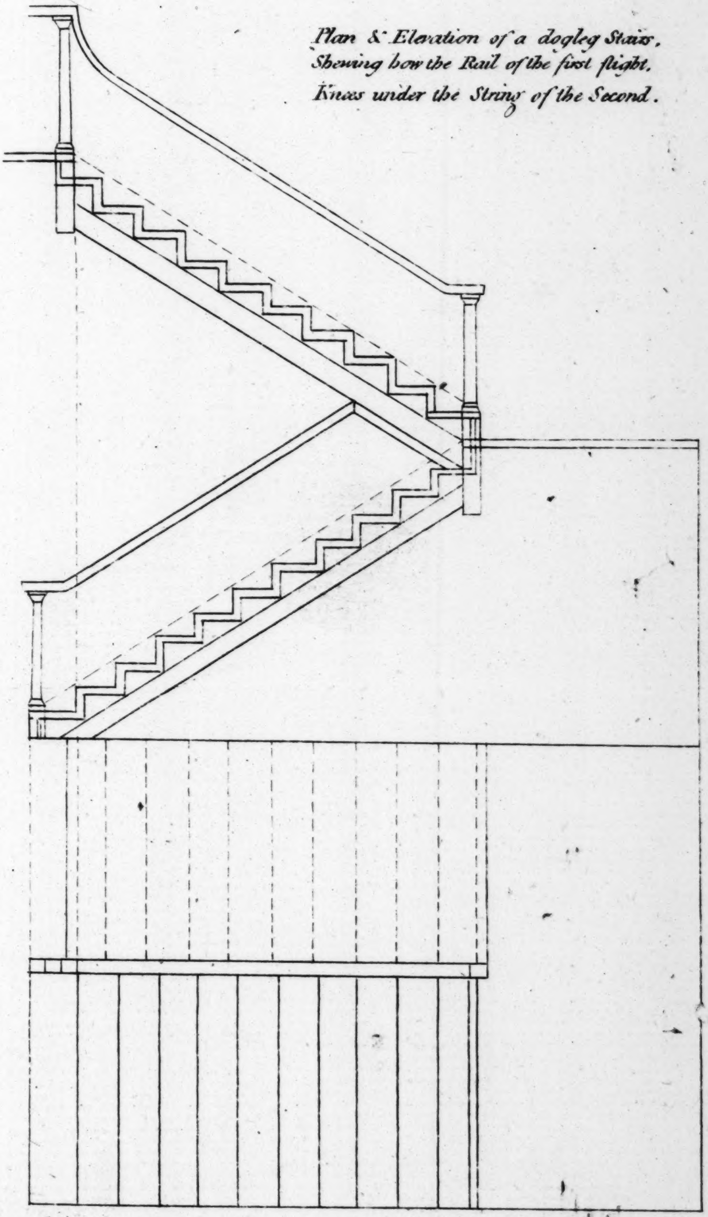


Plan & Elevation
of a Stair Caſe, with
two quarter winders.

The Riſe of the Step on the Rod.
The tread of the Step on the Rod

[illegible]

Plate LXVI.

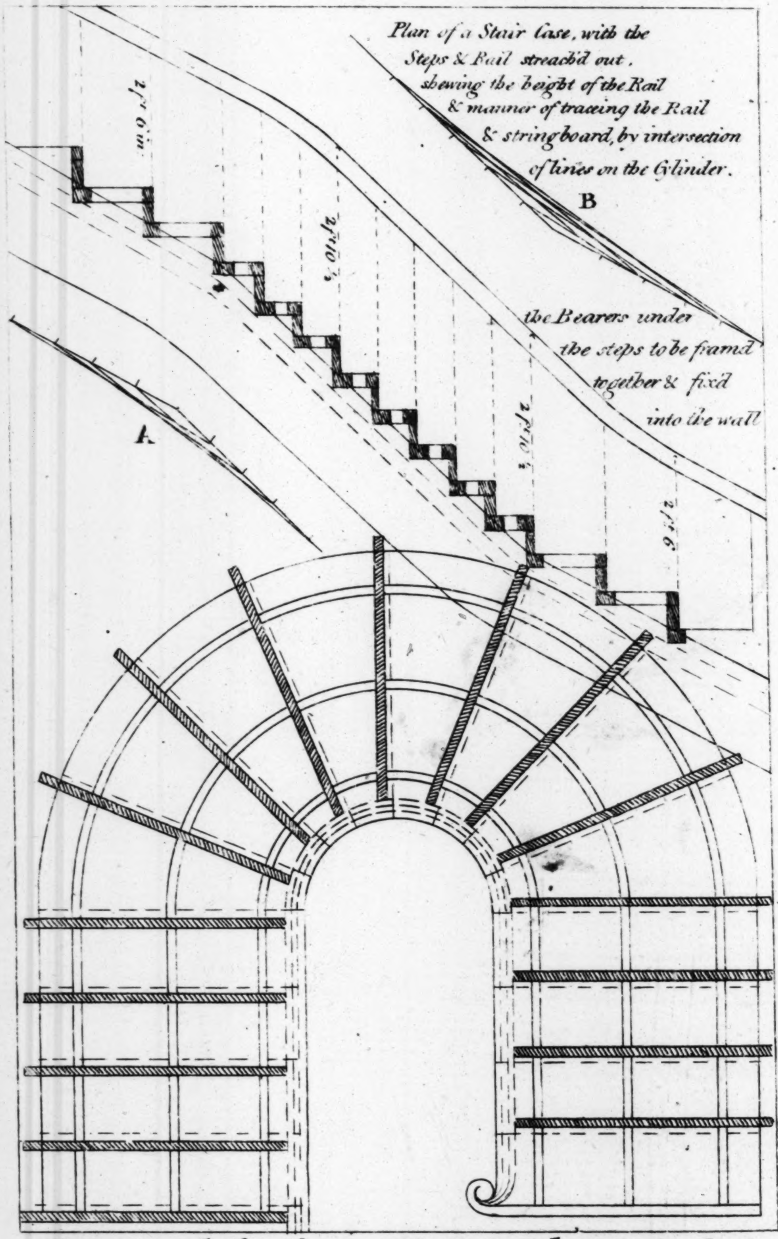


Plan & Elevation of a dogleg Stairs,
Shewing how the Rail of the first flight,
Knees under the String of the Second.

Pain del.

Publiſh'd as the Act directs [illegible] Pain [illegible]

Plate LXVII.

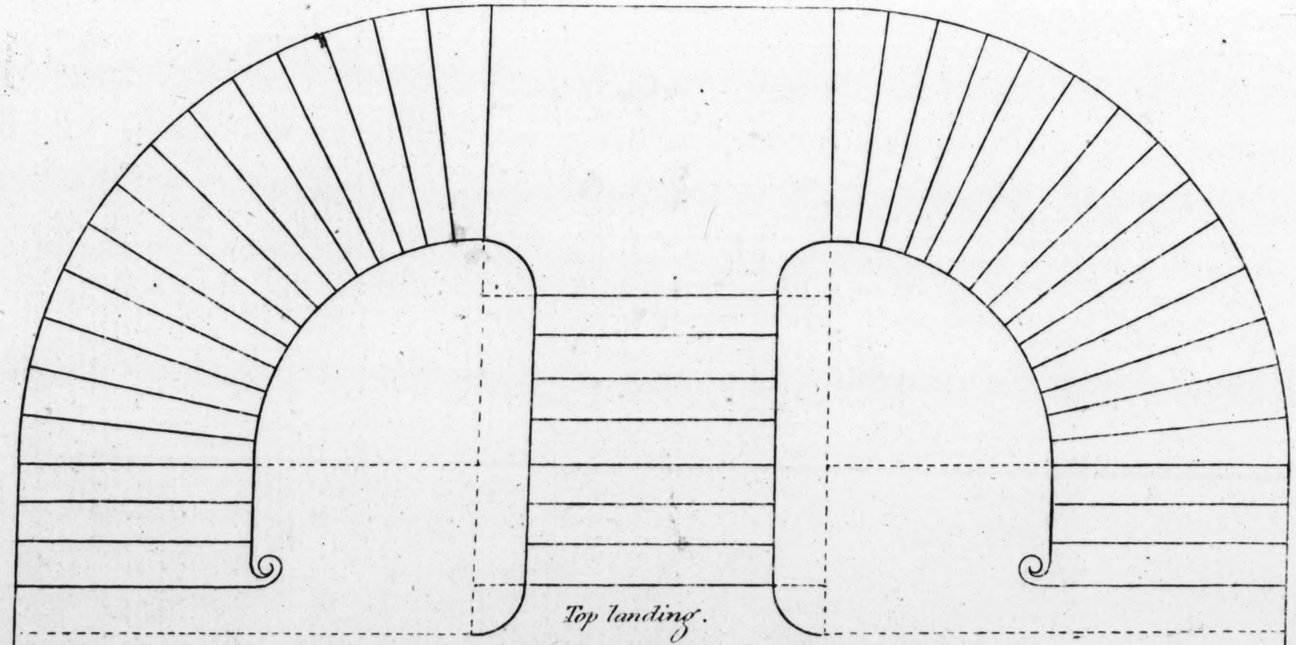

Plan of a Stair Case, with the
Steps & Rail streach'd out,
shewing the height of the Rail
& manner of traceing the Rail
& stringboard, by intersection
of lines on the Cylinder.
B
2 ft 6 in
2 ft 10 ½
2 ft 10 ½
2 ft 6
the Bearers under
the steps to be fram'd
together & fix'd
into the wall
A

The Bearers to be fram'd true to the Bed of the step & Back of Risor & well fix'd in the wall.

[illegible] del.

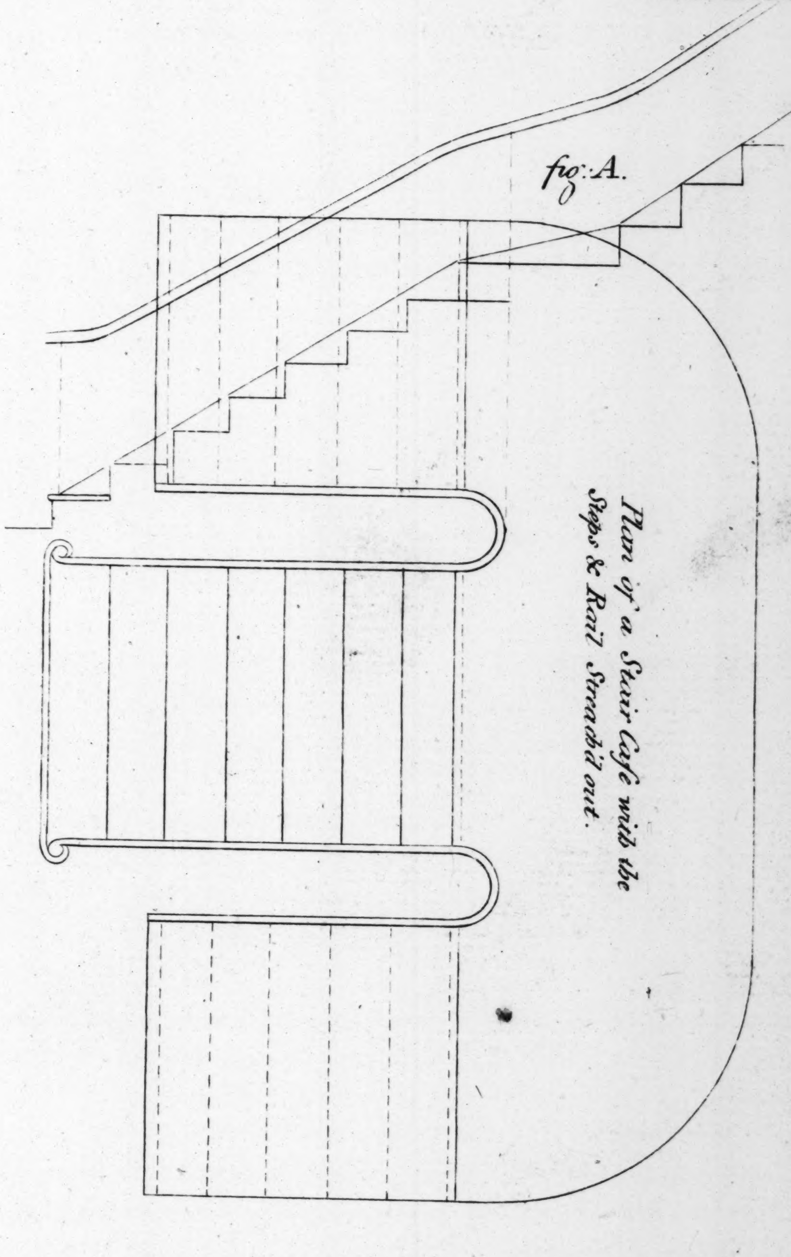
Publish'd as the Act directs Dec^r 3. 17[illegible] for W^m Pain by [illegible]

Face plate 67.



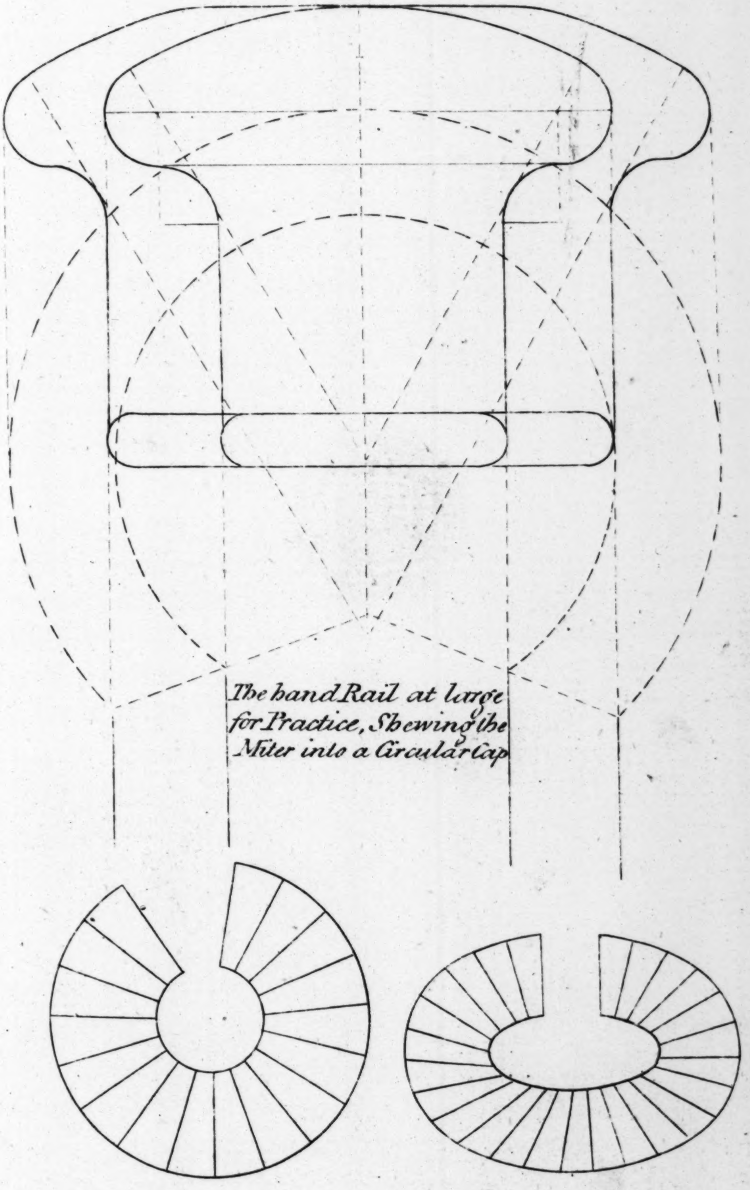
Plan of a Stair Caſe Going both ways to the Center landing;
then flies to the landing on the floor — to be Stone ſteps, or if
Wood, the Bearers to be well fram'd together & fix'd in the wall.
as Plate 67.

Plate LXVIII.



Plan of a Stair Caſe with the Steps & Rail Streach'd out.

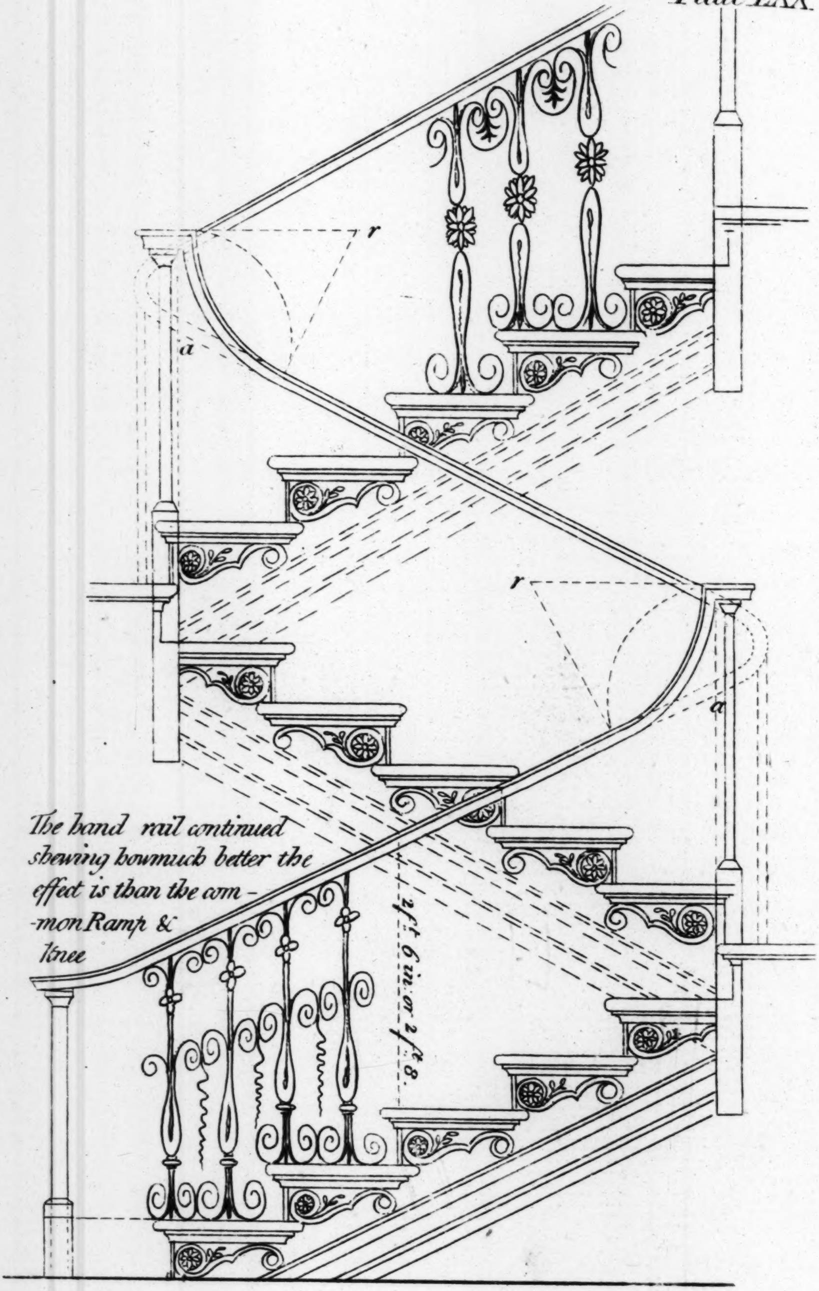
Plate LXIX.



The hand Rail at large for Practice, Shewing the Miter into a Circular Cap

[illegible] Act [illegible] for W Pain & [illegible]

Plate LXX.

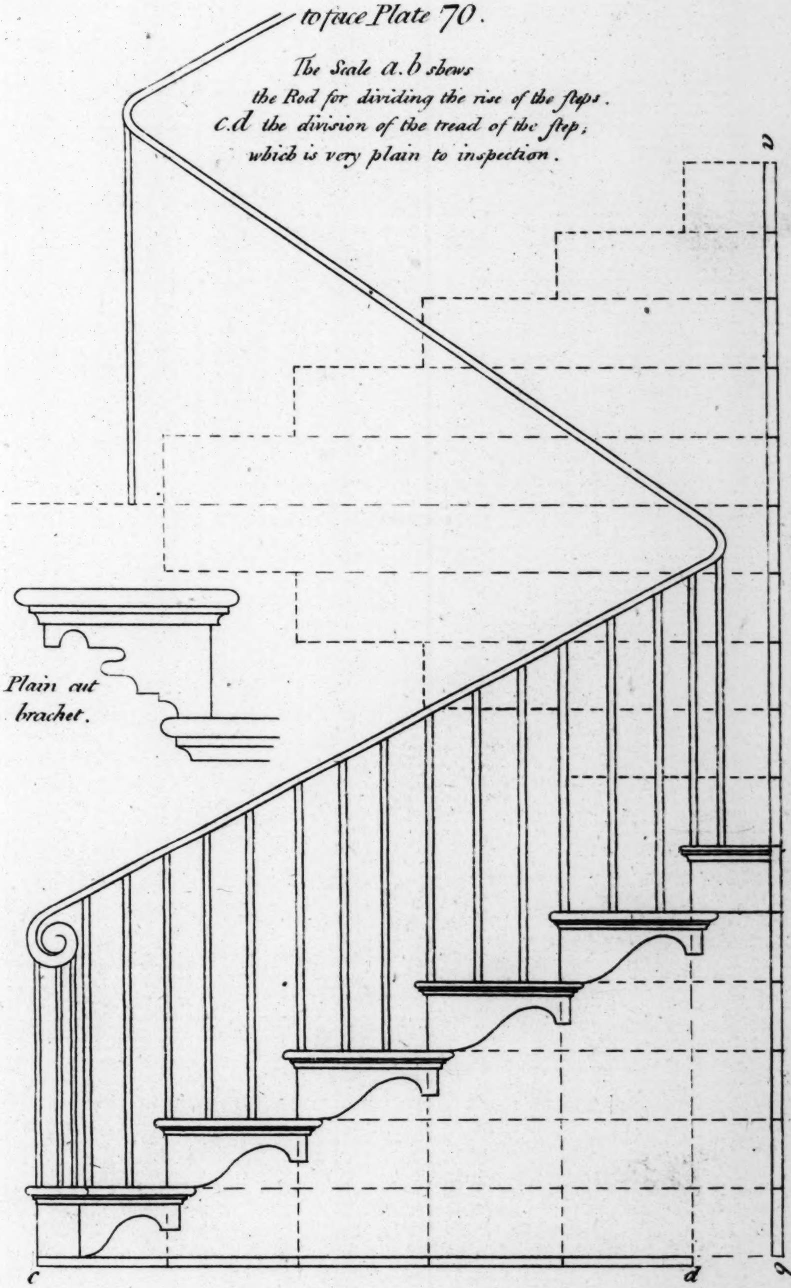


The hand rail continued shewing how much better the effect is than the common Ramp & Knee

Pain del.

Warren fecit

Published as the Act directs Decr 2 17[illegible] to face Plate 70.



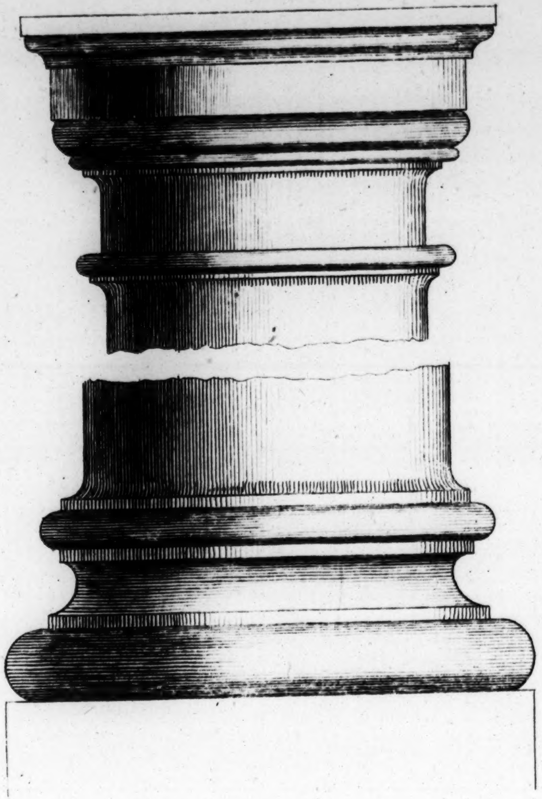
The Scale a.b shews the Rod for dividing the rise of the ſteps. c.d the division of the tread of the ſtep; which is very plain to inspection.

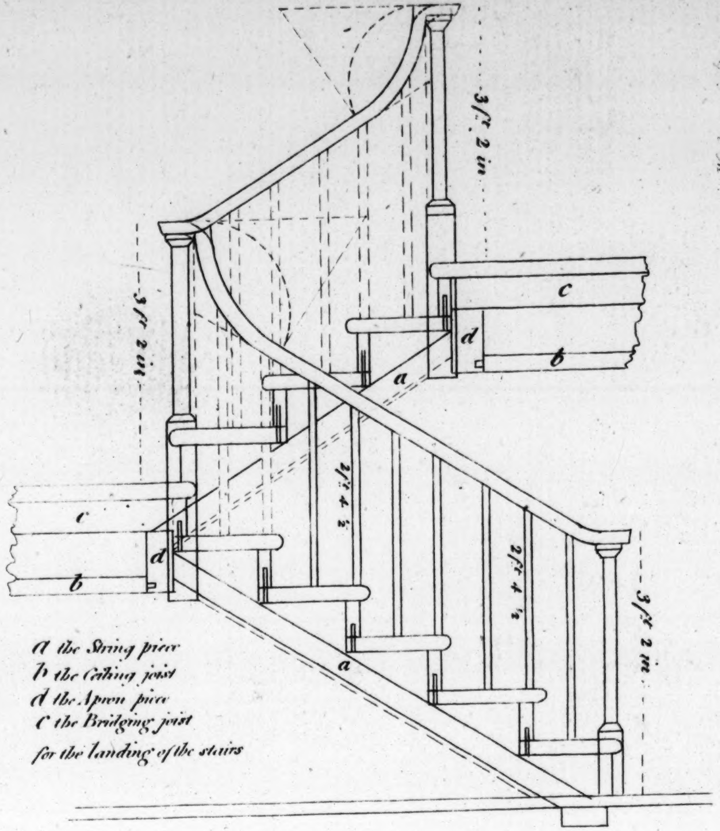
W Pain del.

Woodman sculp.

Publish'd as the Act directs Dec 18. 17[illegible] for W Pain by I. T. Woodman.

Plate LXXI.





a the String piece
b the Ceiling joist
d the Apron piece
c the Bridging joist
for the landing of the stairs

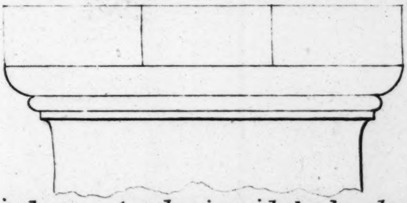
Paine del.

Woodman sculp.

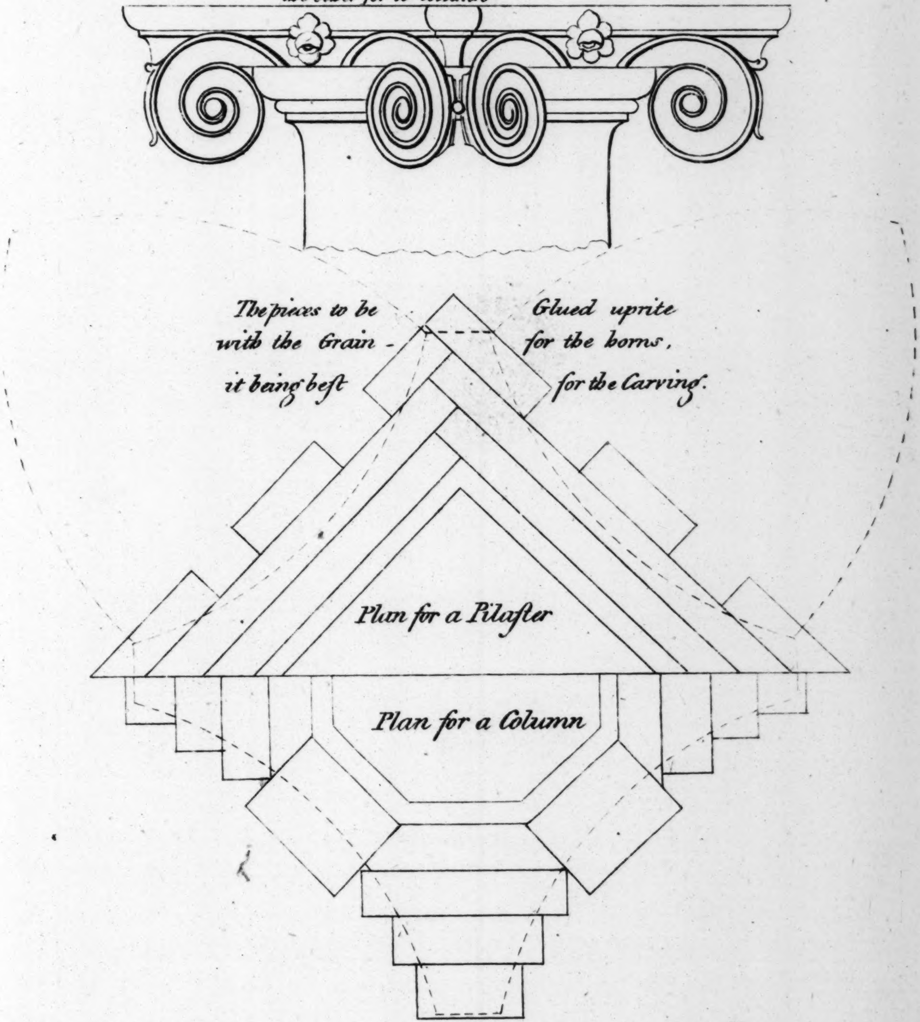
Published as the Act directs Dec.r [illegible] 1789 for [illegible] by I.T. [illegible]

Plate LXXII.

Body of the Cap of a Column, with the Mouldings turnd before the horns are Glewed on.

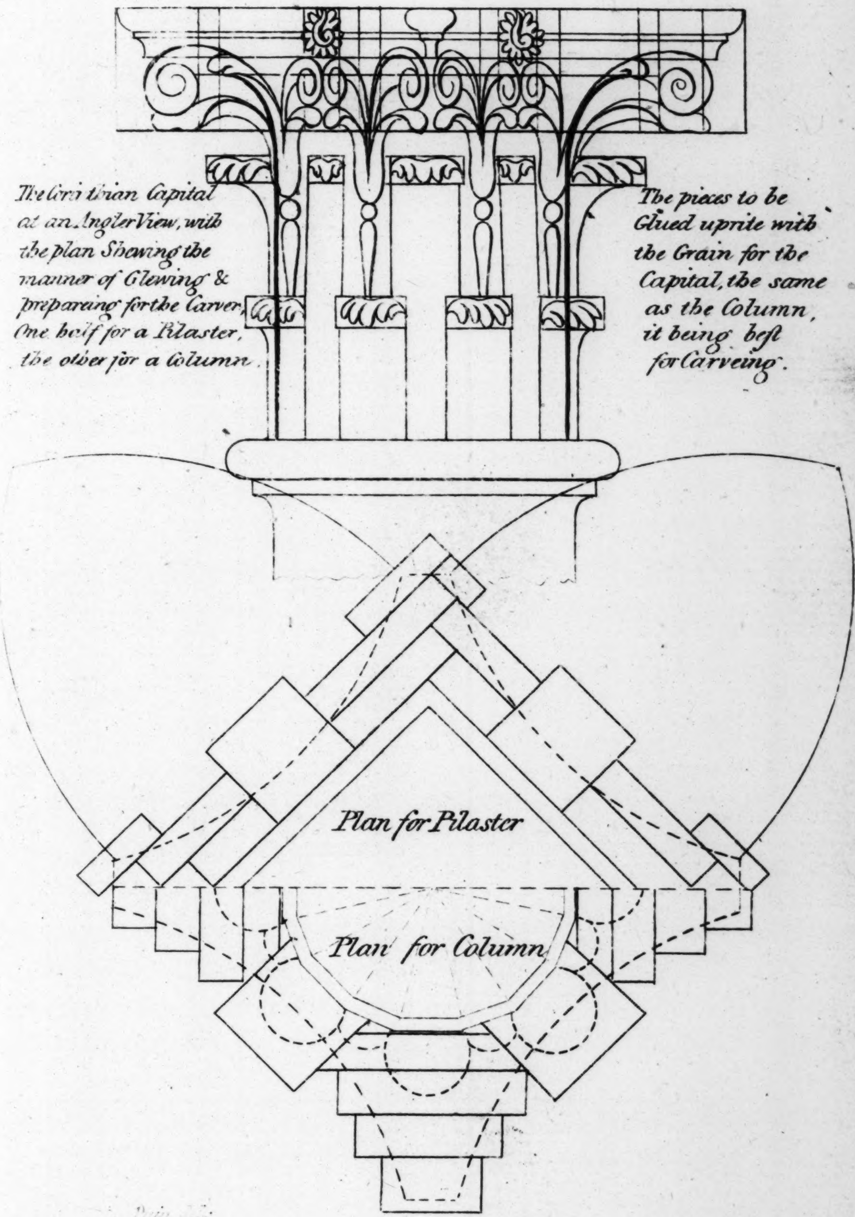


The Ionic Capital at an Anguler view, with the plan shewing the manner of Glewing and prepareing for the Carver, one half for a Pilaster, the other for a Column.


The pieces to be Glued uprite
with the Grain - for the horns,
it being best for the Carving.
Plan for a Pilaster
Plan for a Column

Pain del.
Publish'd [illegible]

Plate LXXIII.



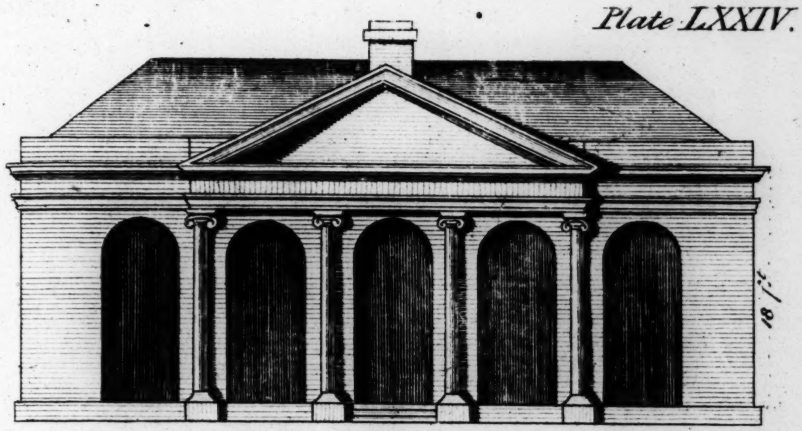
The Corinthian Capital
at an Angler View, with
the plan Shewing the
manner of Glewing &
prepareing for the Carver,
One helf for a Pilaster,
the other for a Column.

The pieces to be
Glued uprite with
the Grain for the
Capital, the same
as the Column,
it being best
for Carveing.

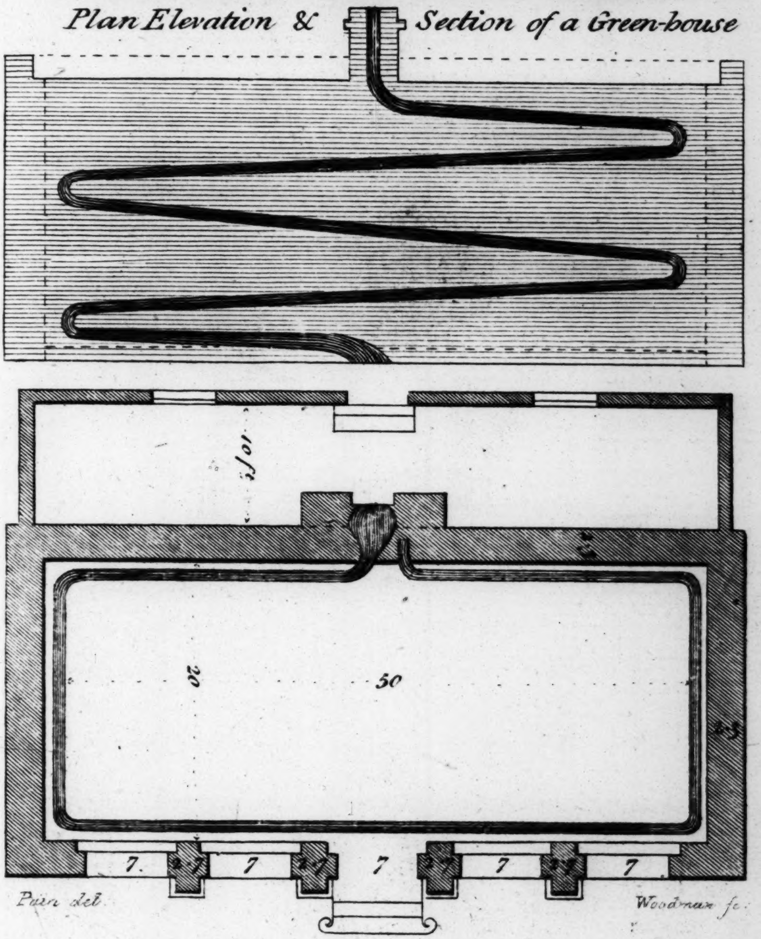
Pain del.

[illegible]

Plate LXXIV.



Plan Elevation & Section of a Green-house



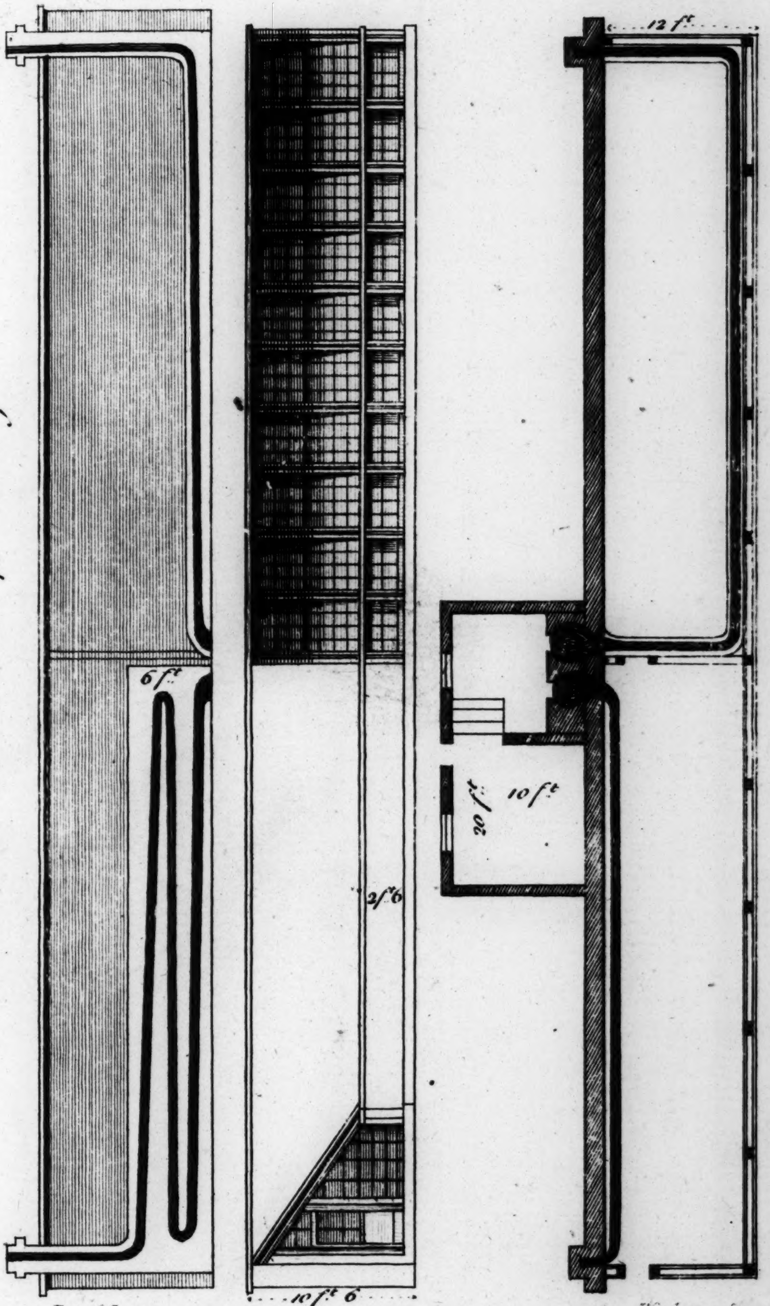
Pain del.

Woodman sc.

Publish'd as the Act directs for W Pain.

Plate LXXV.

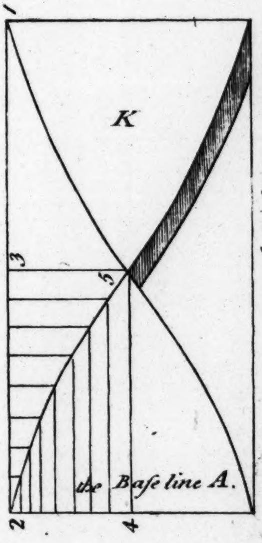
Plan Elevation and Section, of a Hot-houſe.

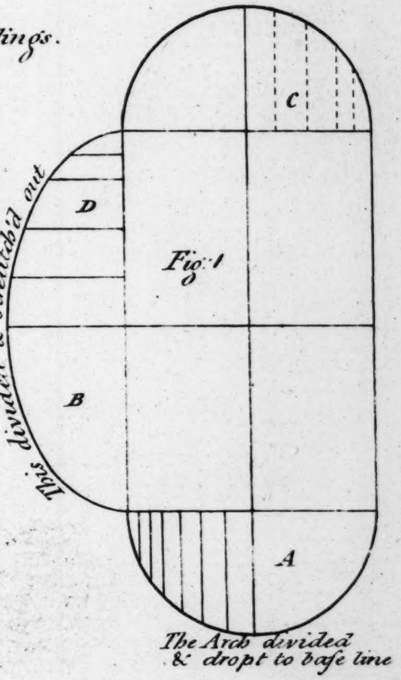


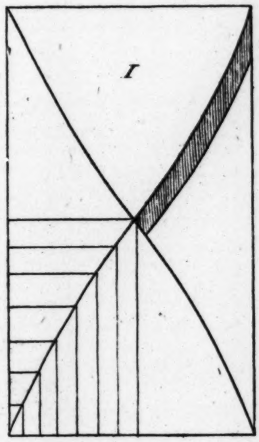
Pain del.   Woodman ſc.

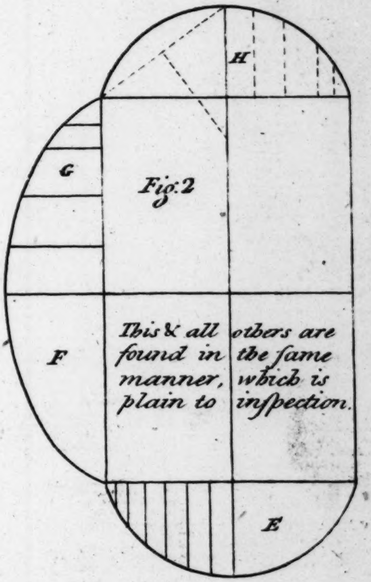
Publiſh'd as the Act directs for W. Pain

Groin Ceilings.







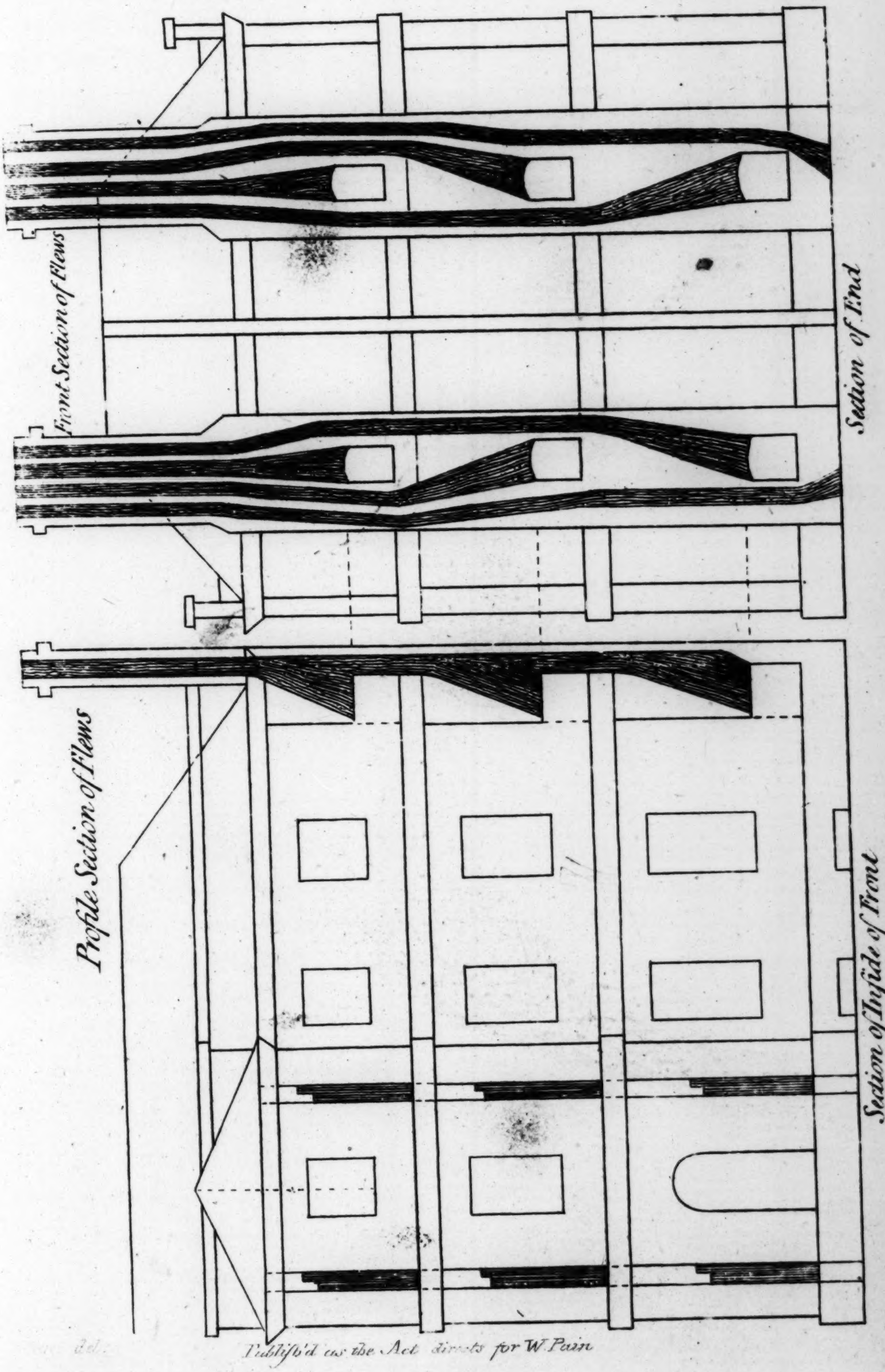


This & all others are found in the same manner, which is plain to inspection.

Pain del

Publish as the Act directs for W. Pain

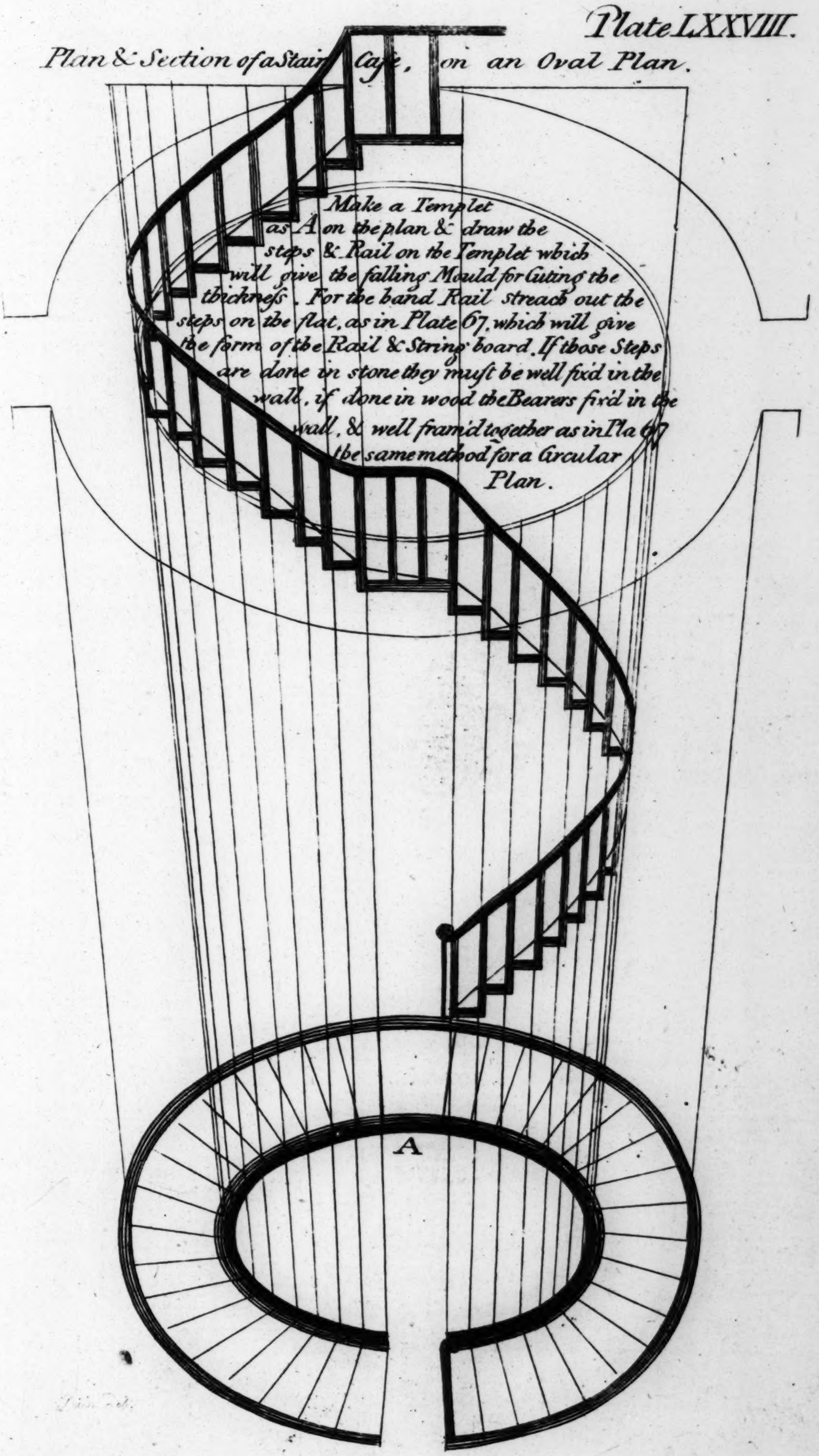
Plate LXXVII.



del.

Publish'd as the Act directs for W. Pain

Plan & Section of a Stair Case, on an Oval Plan.



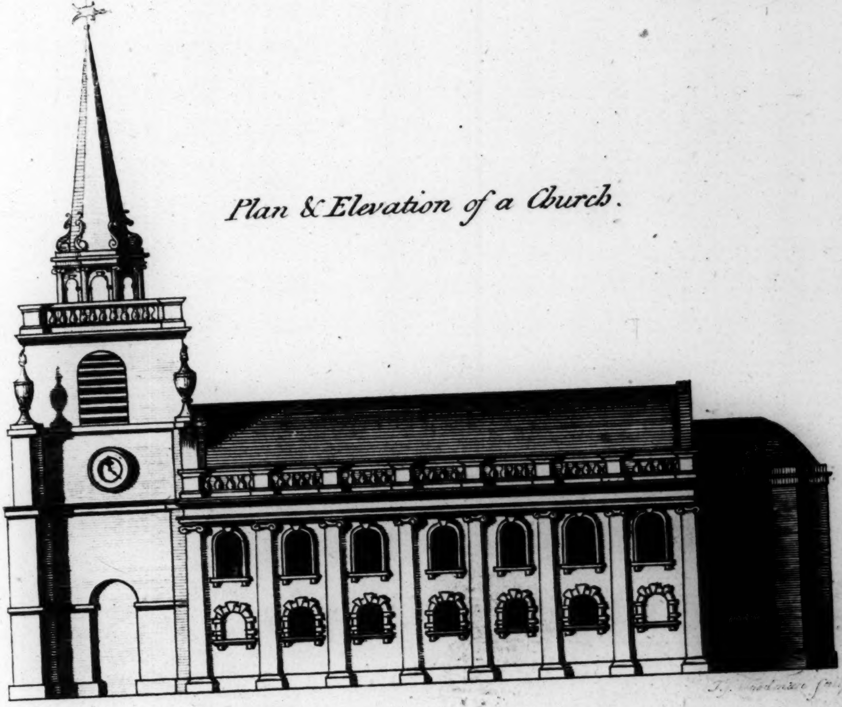
Make a Templet as A on the plan & draw the steps & Rail on the Templet which will give the falling Mould for Cuting the thickneſs. For the hand Rail streach out the steps on the flat, as in Plate 67, which will give the form of the Rail & String board. If those Steps are done in stone they muſt be well fix'd in the wall, if done in wood the Bearers fix'd in the wall, & well fram'd together as in Pla 67 the same method for a Circular Plan.

Pain del.

Publish'd as the Act directs Jan 18th 1781 for W. Pain by [illegible]

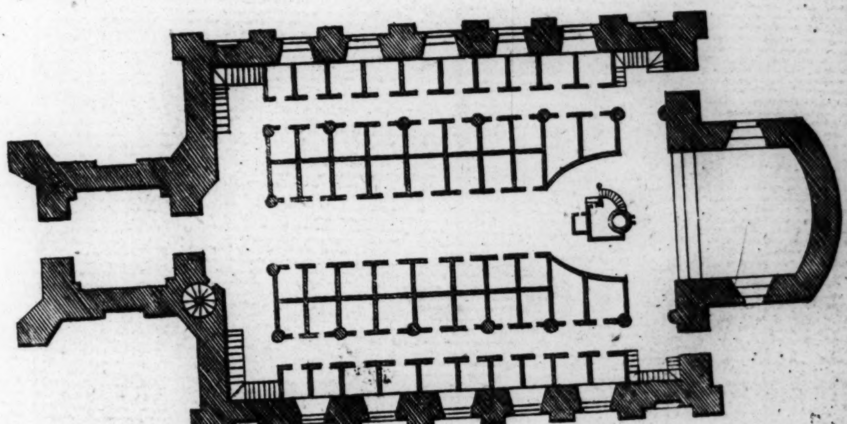
Plate LXXIX.

Plan & Elevation of a Church.



W. Pain del.

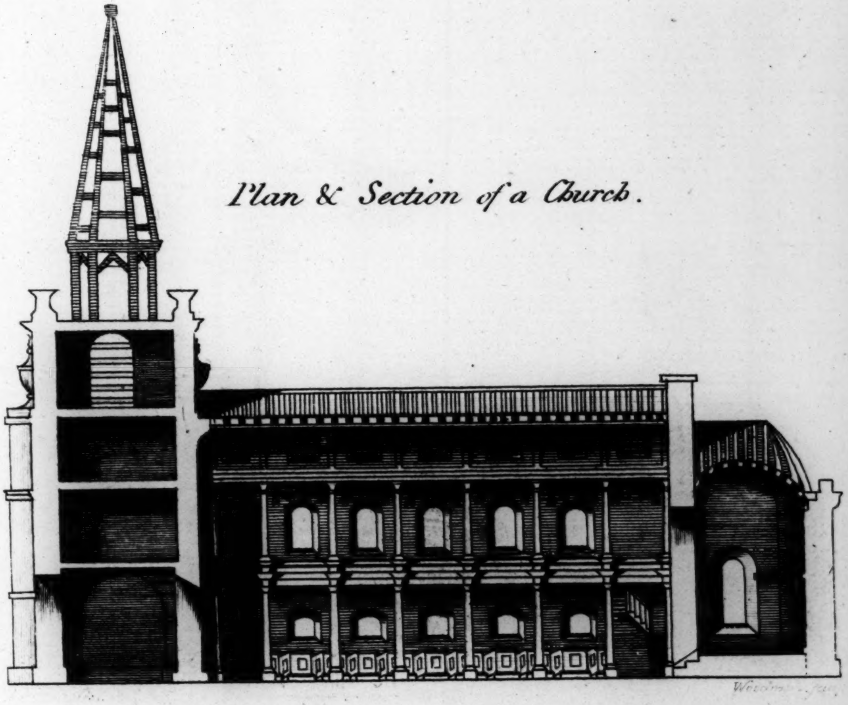
T. J. Woodman sculp.



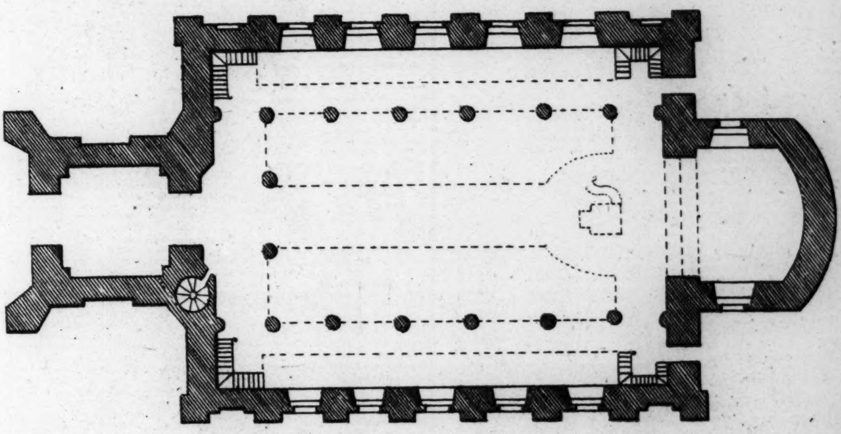
Publish'd as the Act directs Jan.y 1st 1790 for W. Pain by T. T. Woodman

Plate LXXX.

Plan & Section of a Church.



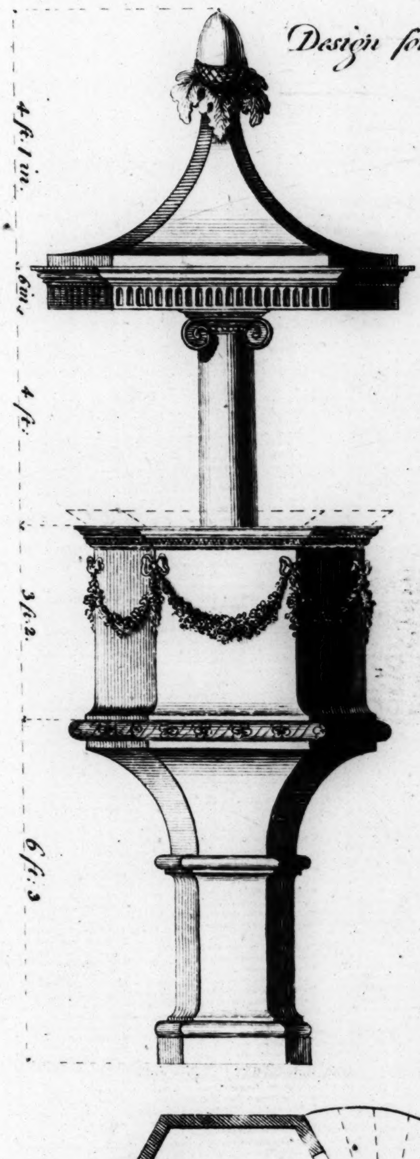
Woodman fecit

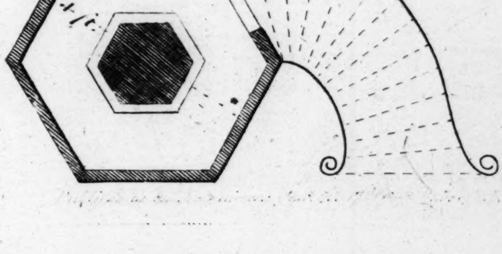


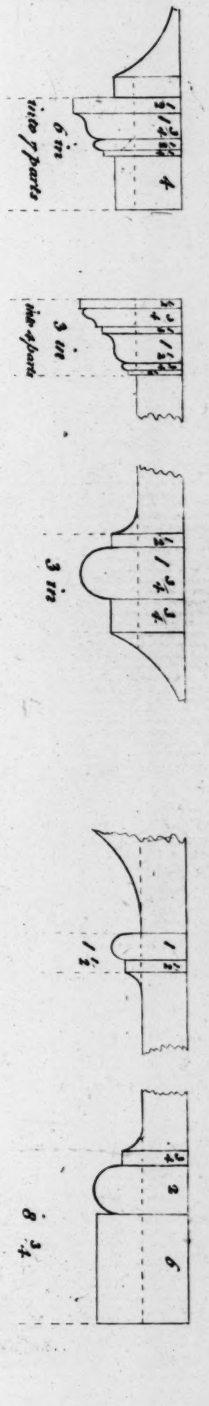
[illegible] as the Act directs Jan. [illegible] 17[illegible] for W. Pain by T. I. Woodman

Plate LXXXI.

Design for a Pulpit.



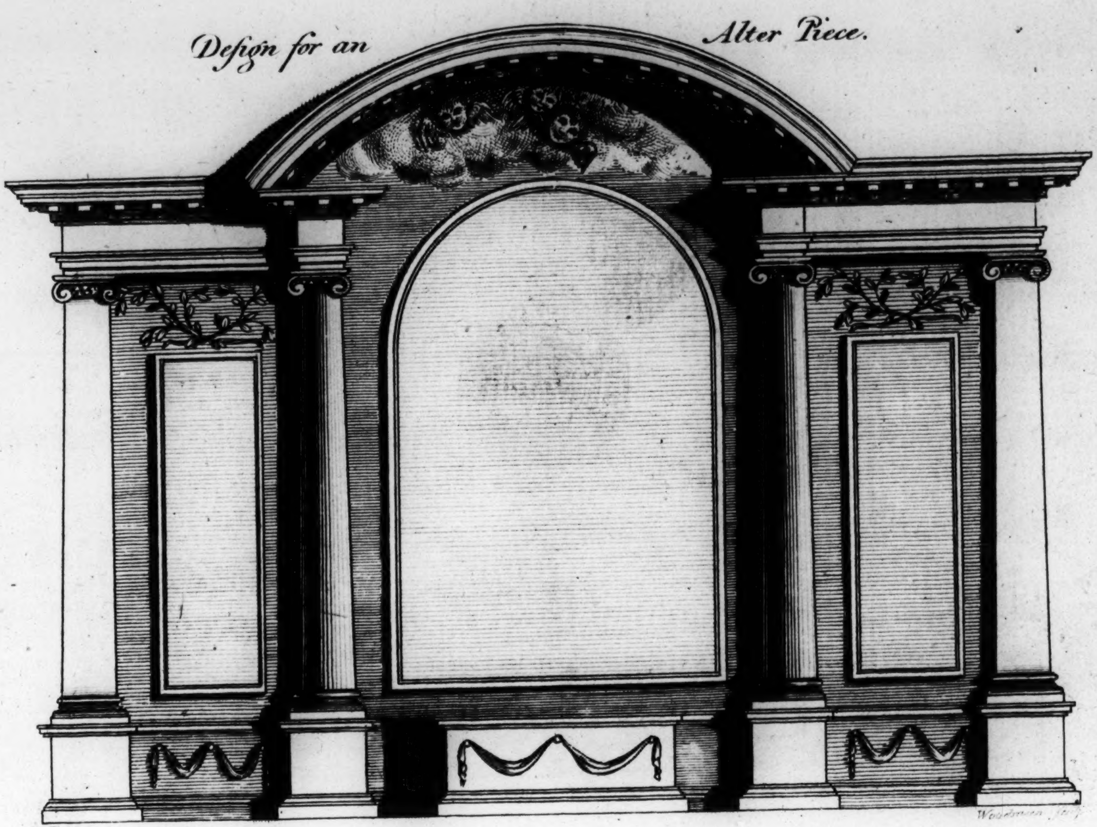




[illegible]

Plate LXXXII

Deſign for an Alter Piece.



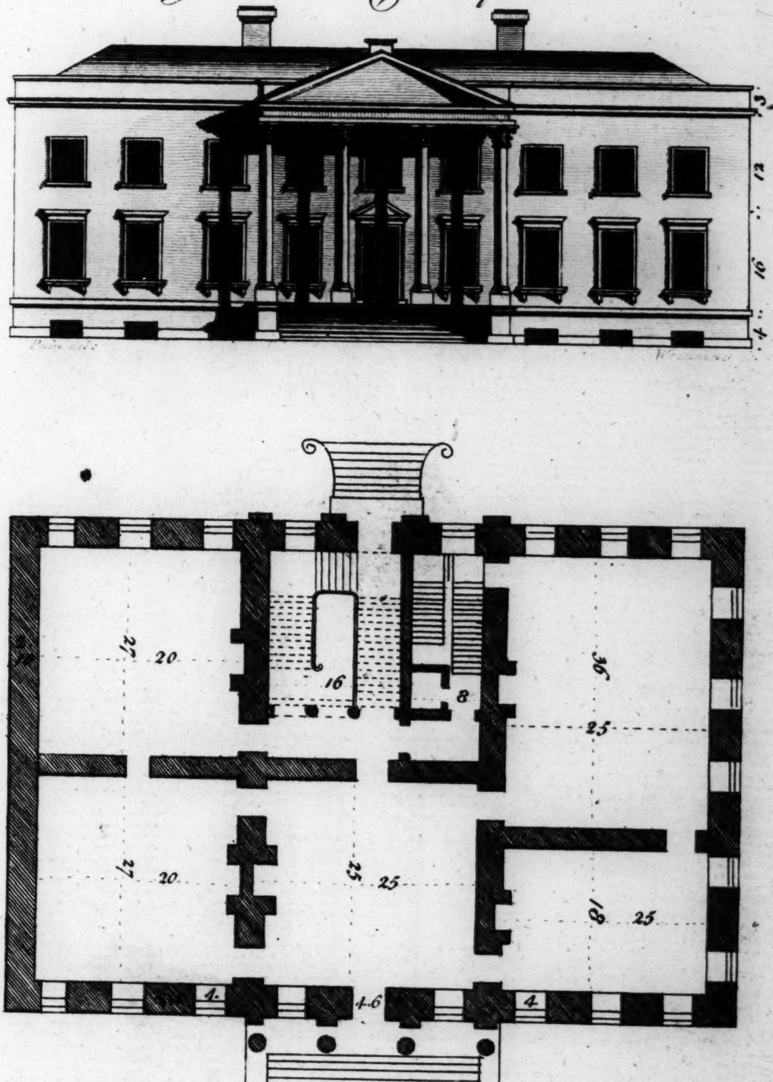
Pain del.

Woodman ſculp.

Publiſh'd as the Act directs Jun 1st 1791 for W Pain by T.J. Woodman

Plate LXXXIII.

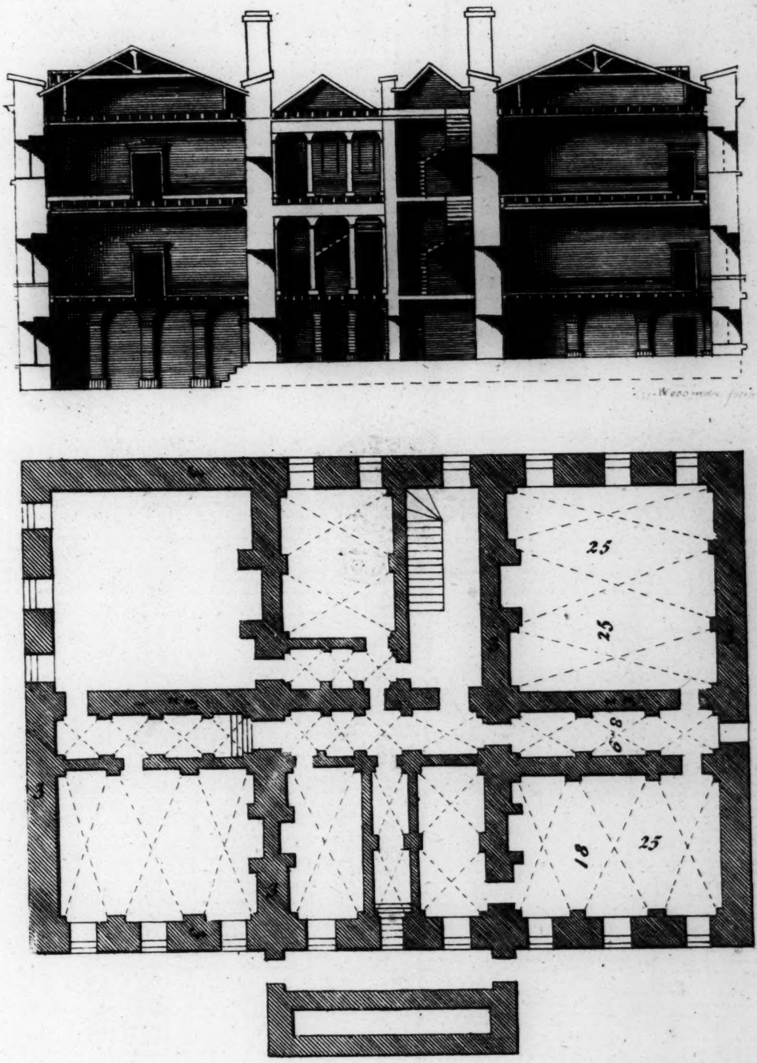
Plan & Elevation of a Gentleman's Country house.



Publish'd [illegible] by T.L.Woodman

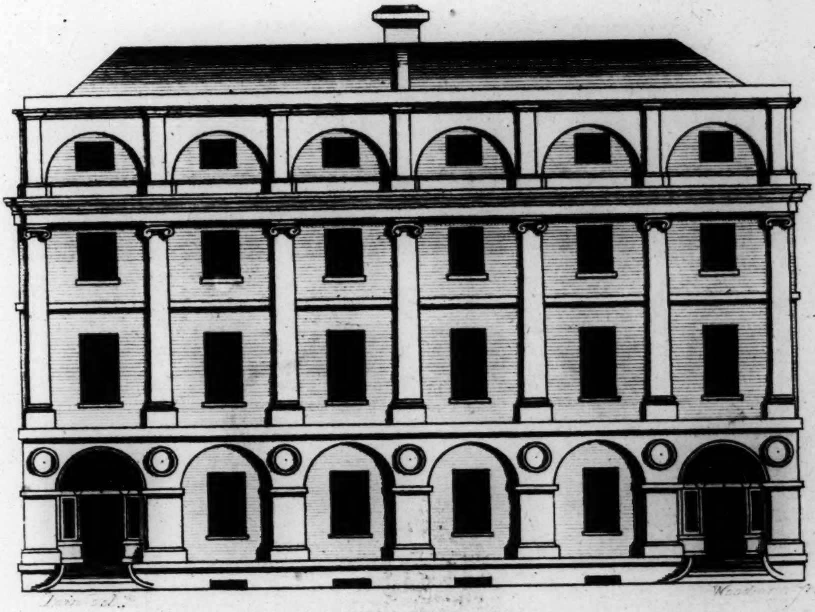
Plate LXXXIV.

Plan & Section, of a Gentleman's Country House.

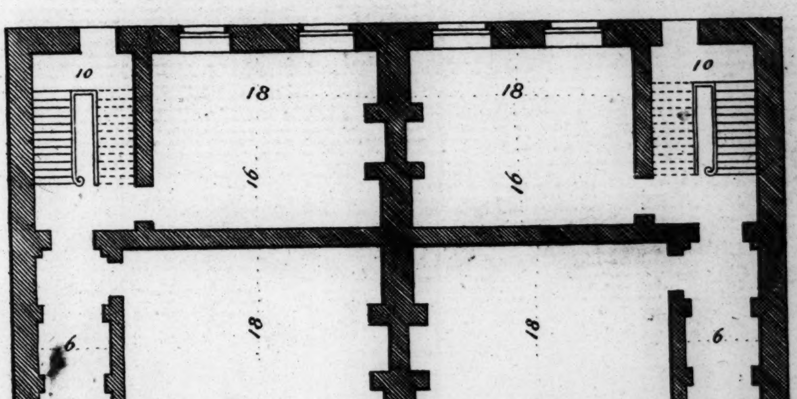


[illegible]

Plate LXXXV.

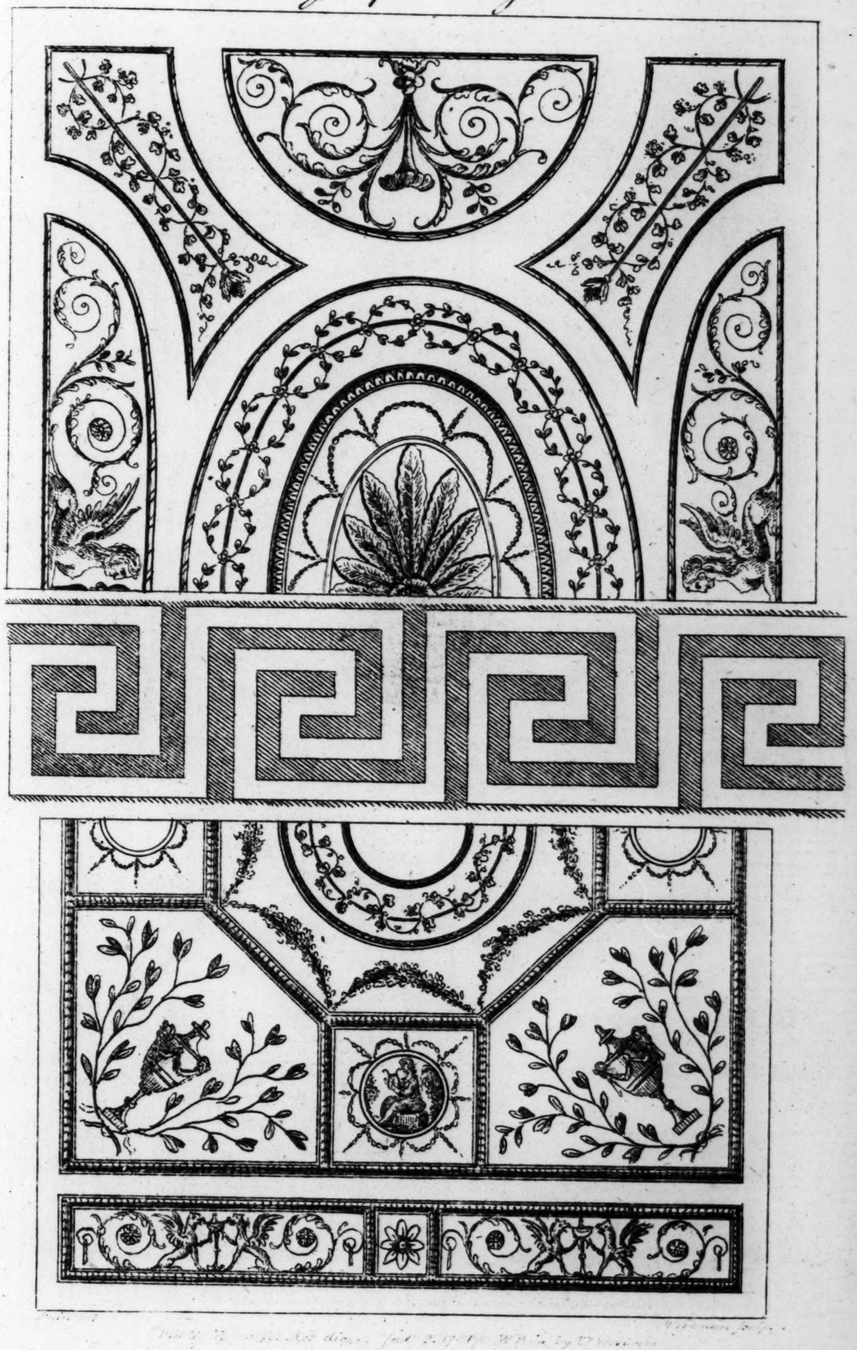


Plan & Elevation, of a Double town-house.



Publish'd as the Act directs for W Pain

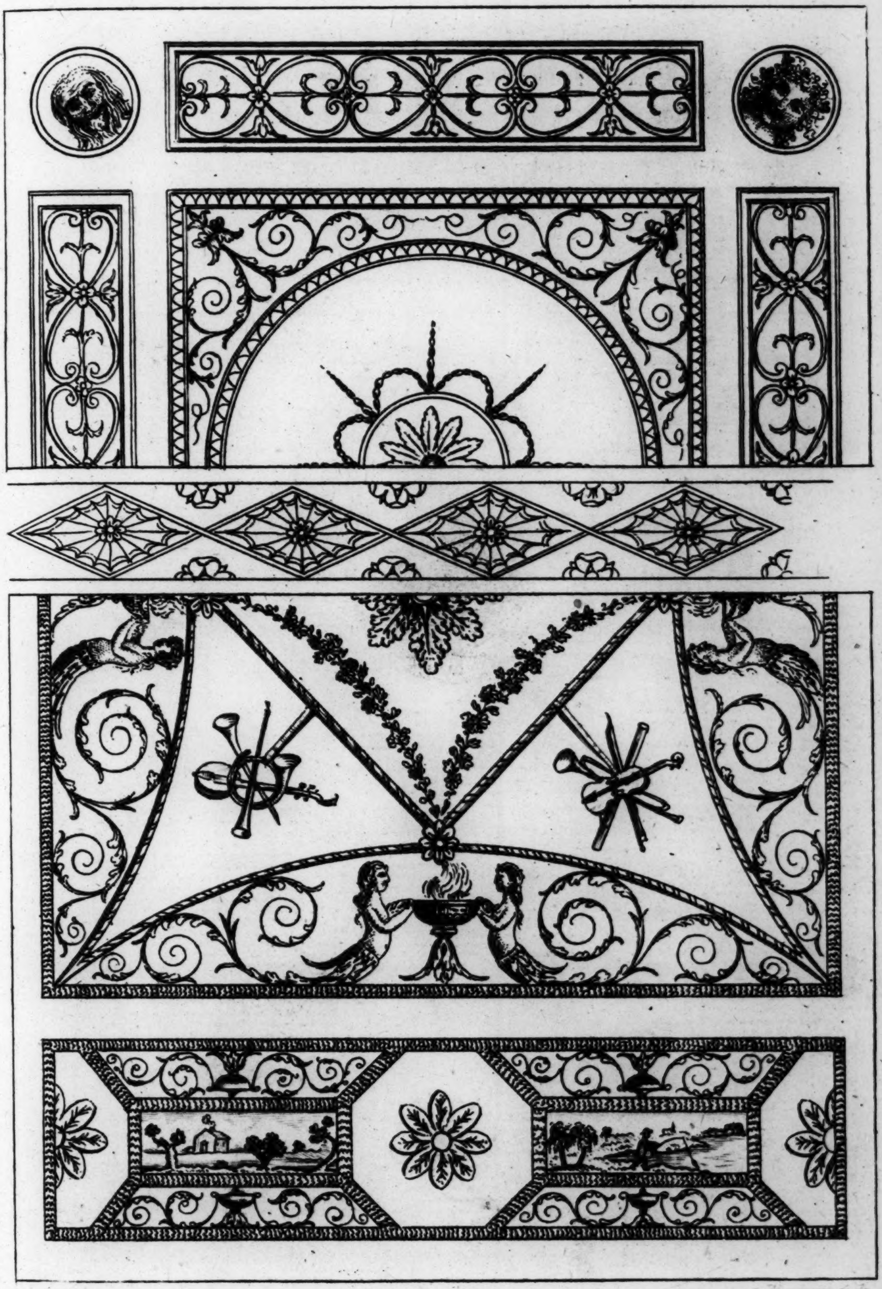
Two Designs for Ceilings. Plate LXXXVI.



Pain del. [illegible] sculp.

[illegible] Act directs, Jan 2. 17[illegible] W Pain by [illegible]

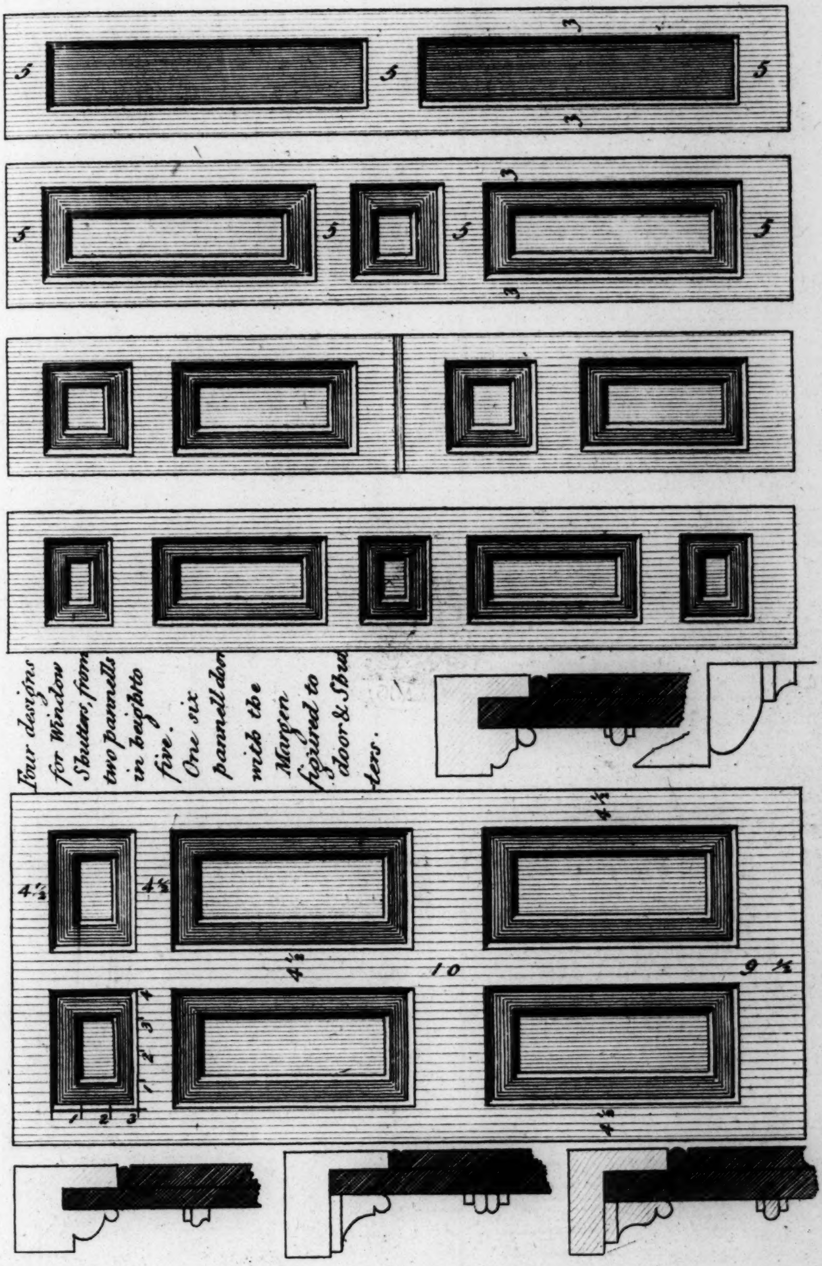
Two Designs for Ceilings. Plate LXXXVII.



[illegible] sculp

Publish'd as the Act directs Jan 2 17[illegible]1 for W Pain by [illegible]

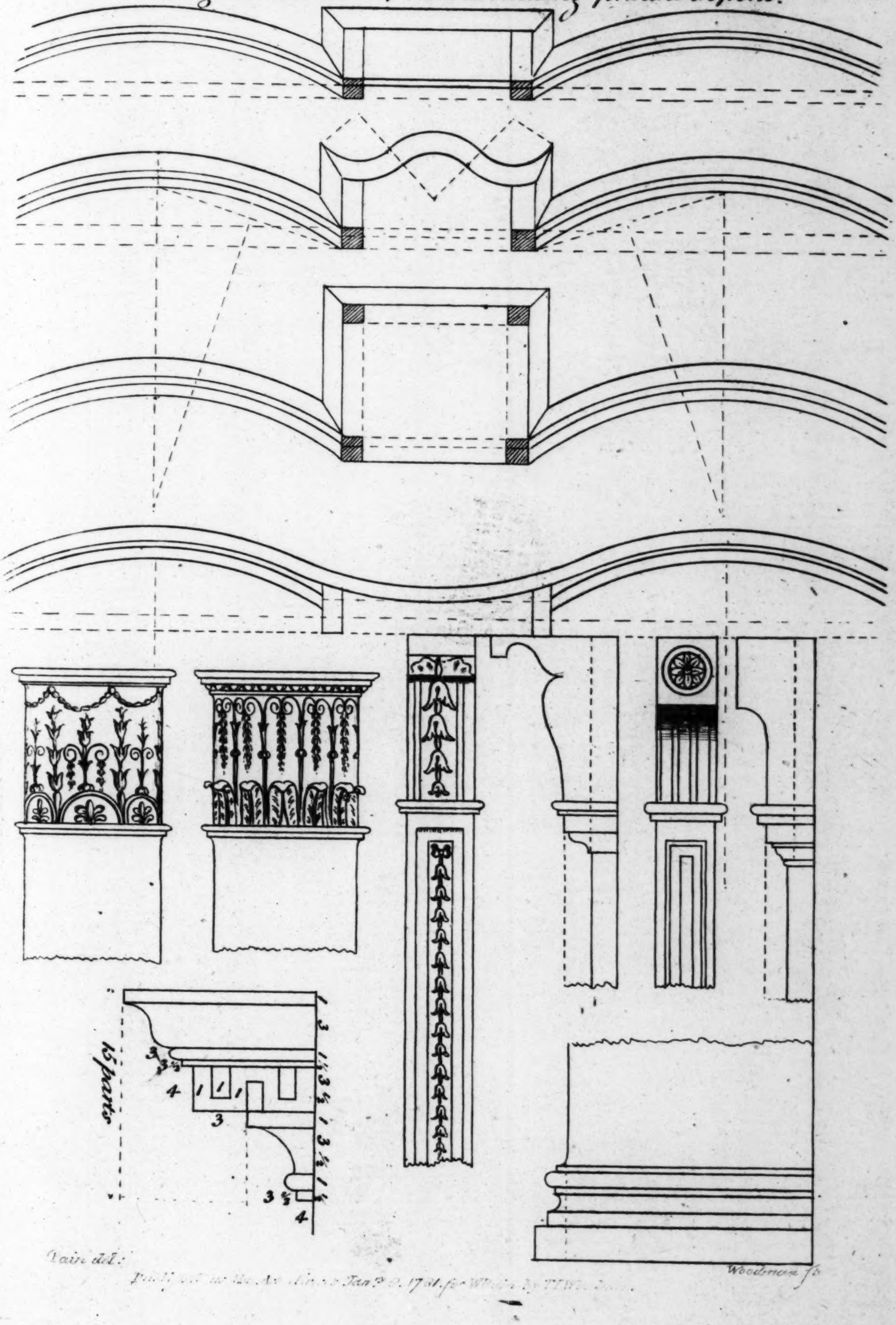
Plate LXXXVIII.



Four designs for Window Shutters, from two pannells in heighth to five. One six pannell door with the Margen figured to door & Shutters.

Publish'd [illegible] for W. Pain [illegible]

Four designs for Shop Fronts with there Pilasters, Columns, &c.
in the most plain manner to inspection, Plate LXXXIX.
Shewing the manner of there Bracking forward in front.

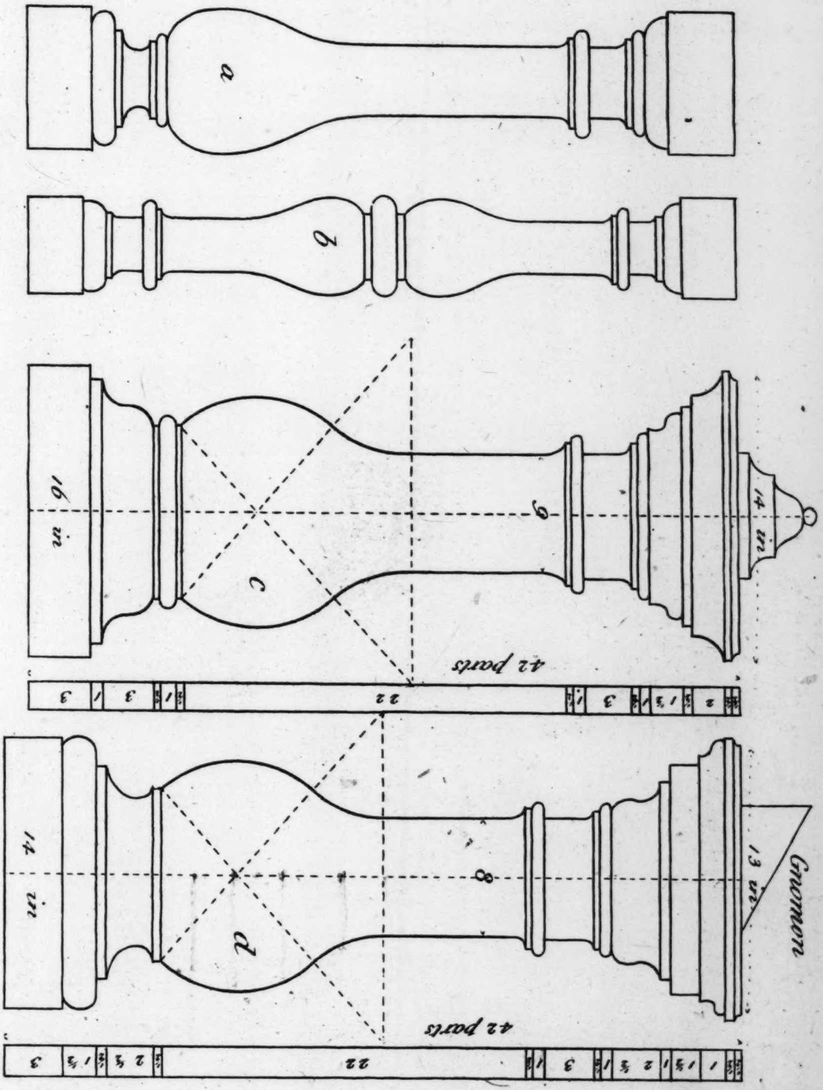


Pain del:

Publish'd as the Act directs Jan.y 2. 1781. for W. Pain by [illegible]

Woodman fc.

a and b Designs for Balusters for Balusterads.
C. a Design for a Vont in a Church.
d. a Design for a Pedestal for a Dial.

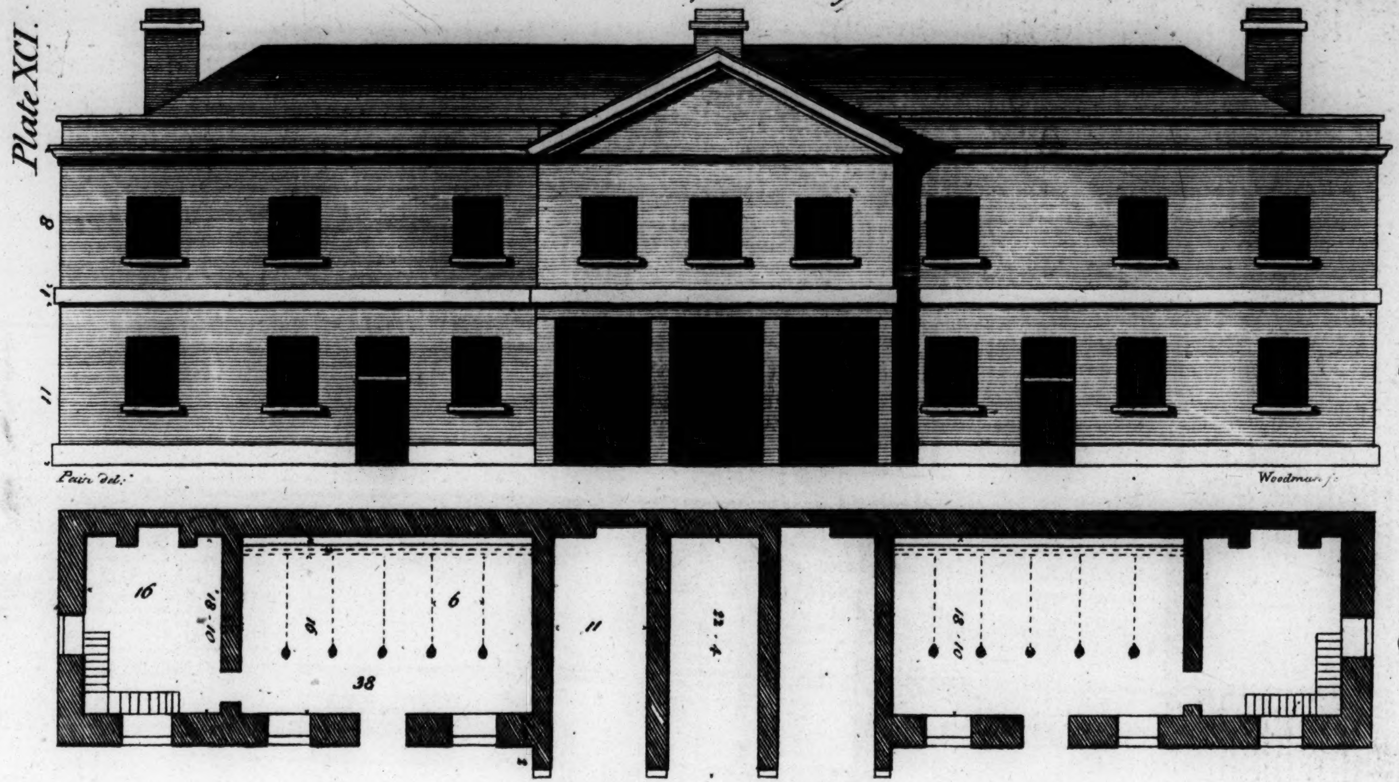


Pain del.

Published as the Act directs for W. Pain.

Plate XCI.

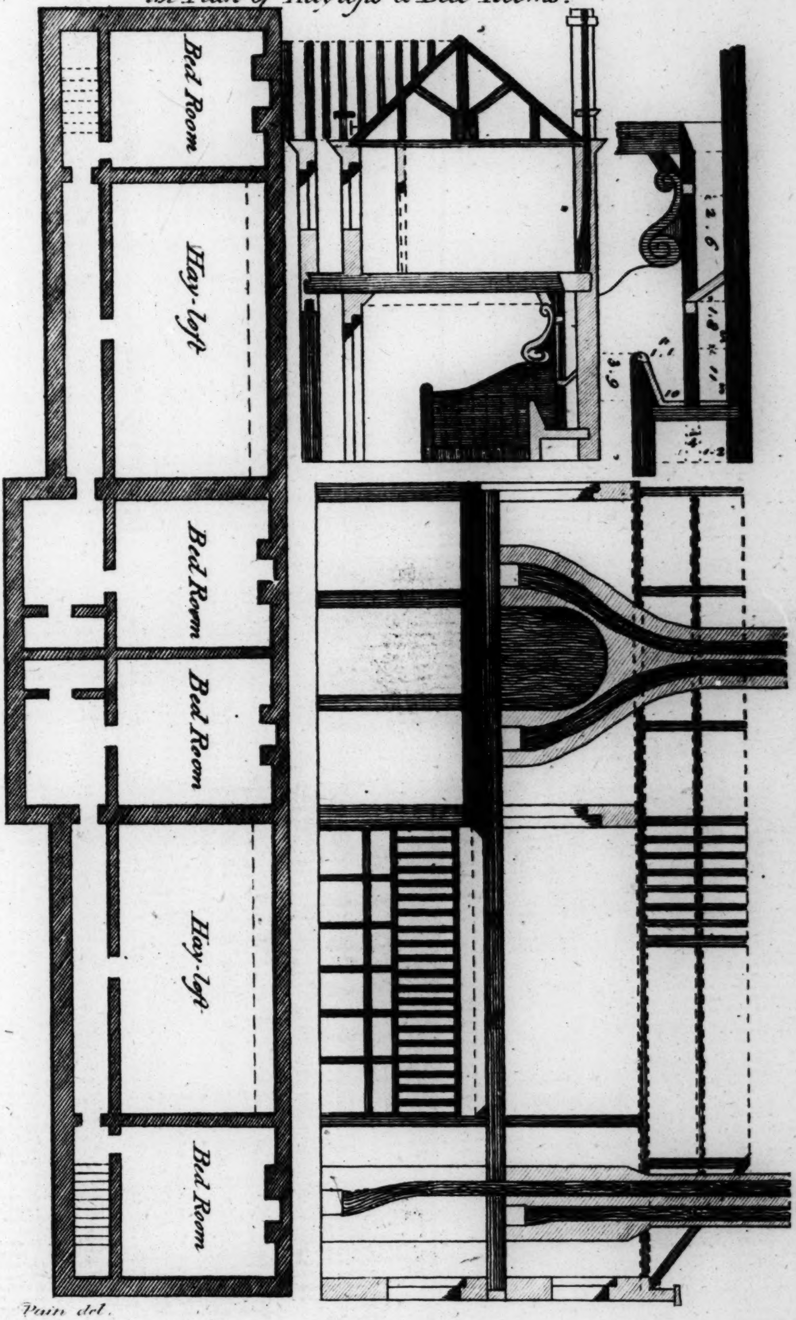
Plan & Elevation of Coach house & Stables.



Pain del. Woodman sc.

Publish'd as the Act direct for W. Pain.

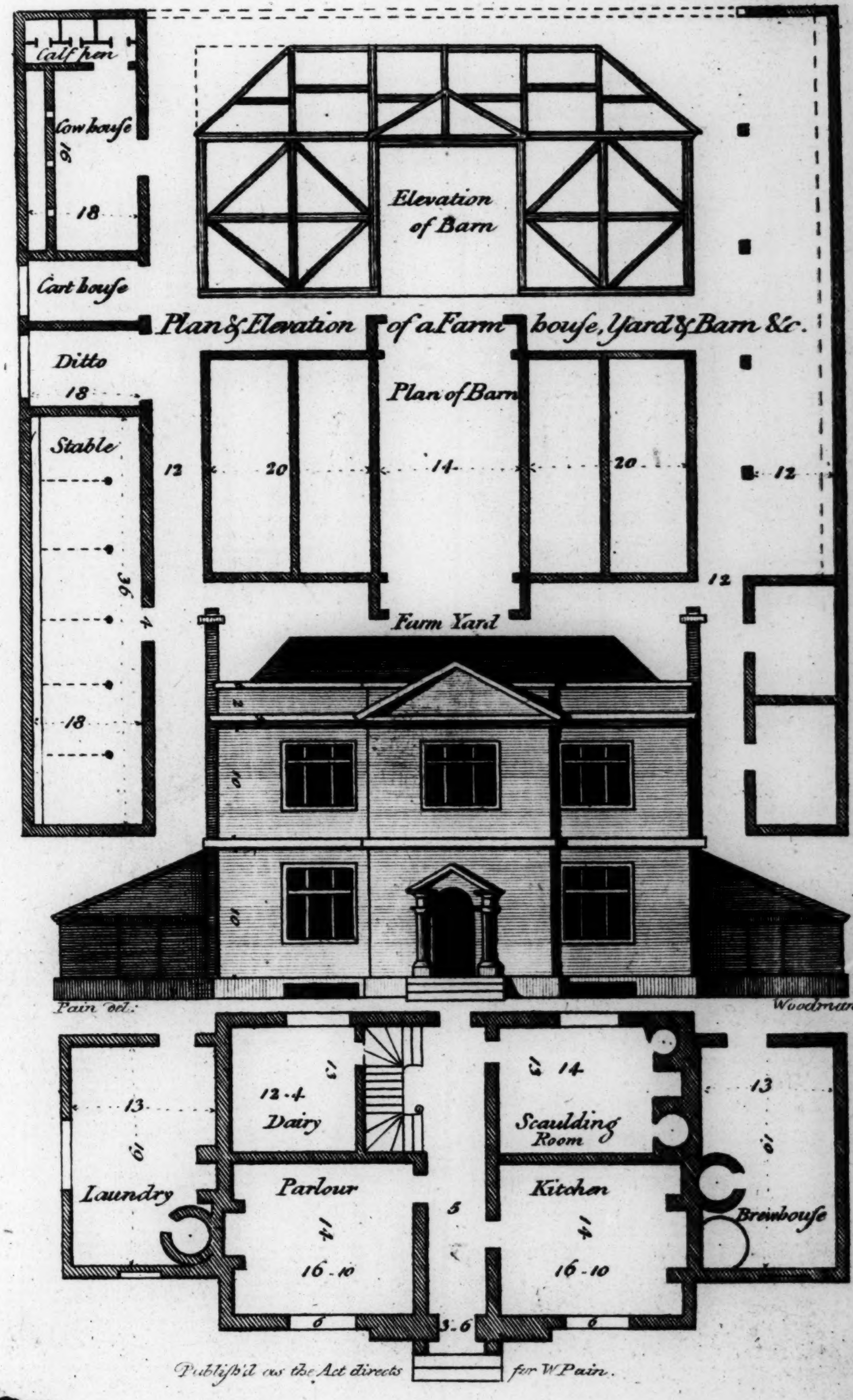
Section of Coach-houſe & Stables, with the Plan of Hay-lofts & Bed Rooms.



Pain del.

Publiſh'd as the Act directs for W Pain.

Plate XCIII



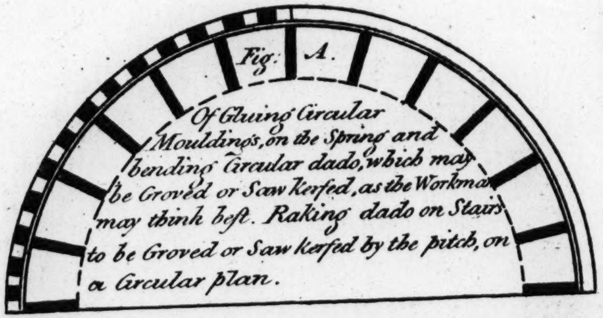
Plan & Elevation of a Farm houſe, Yard & Barn &c.

Pain del.

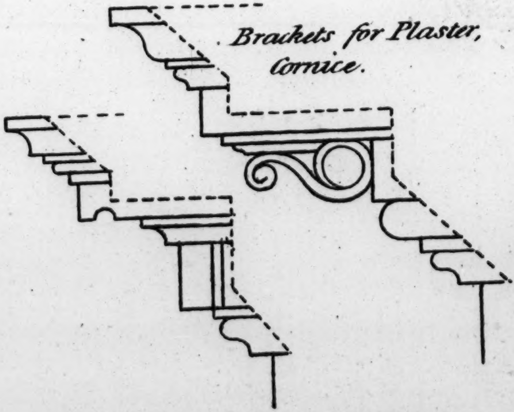
Woodman ſc.

Publiſh'd as the Act directs for W Pain.

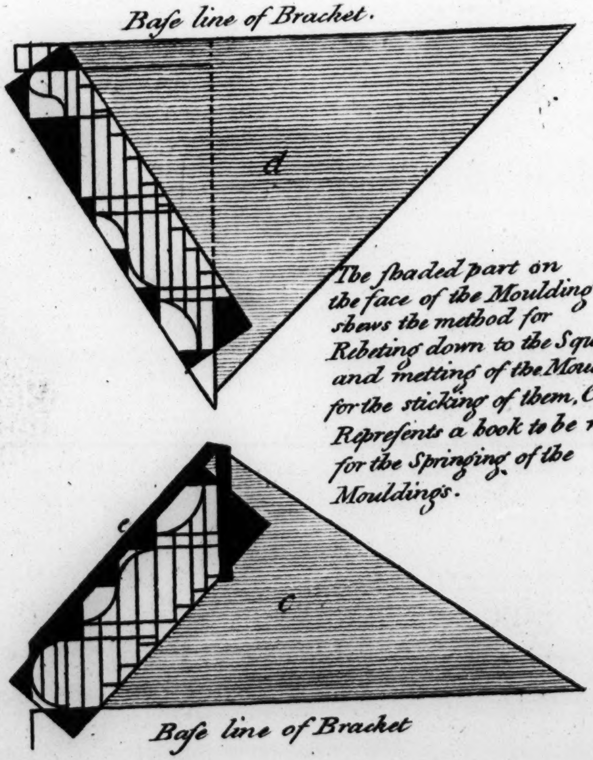
Plate XCIV.



Of Gluing Circular Mouldings, on the Spring and bending Circular dado, which may be Groved or Saw kerfed, as the Workman may think best. Raking dado on Stairs to be Groved or Saw kerfed by the pitch, on a Circular plan.



Brackets for Plaster, Cornice.



The shaded part on the face of the Moulding, shews the method for Rebeting down to the Square, and metting of the Mouldings for the sticking of them, C. Represents a hook to be made for the Springing of the Mouldings.

Pain del.

Publish'd as the Act directs for W. Pain.

PL. XCV.

The method for tracing Raking Moulds for Stairs or any kind of moulding on a Cylinder the mould a. on Ellipis and the mould b. on a Circle.

Streatch the Rise and tread of one quarter as a. b. or c. d. and trace the moulds a. and b. from the plan as 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 &c. which is plain to inspection.

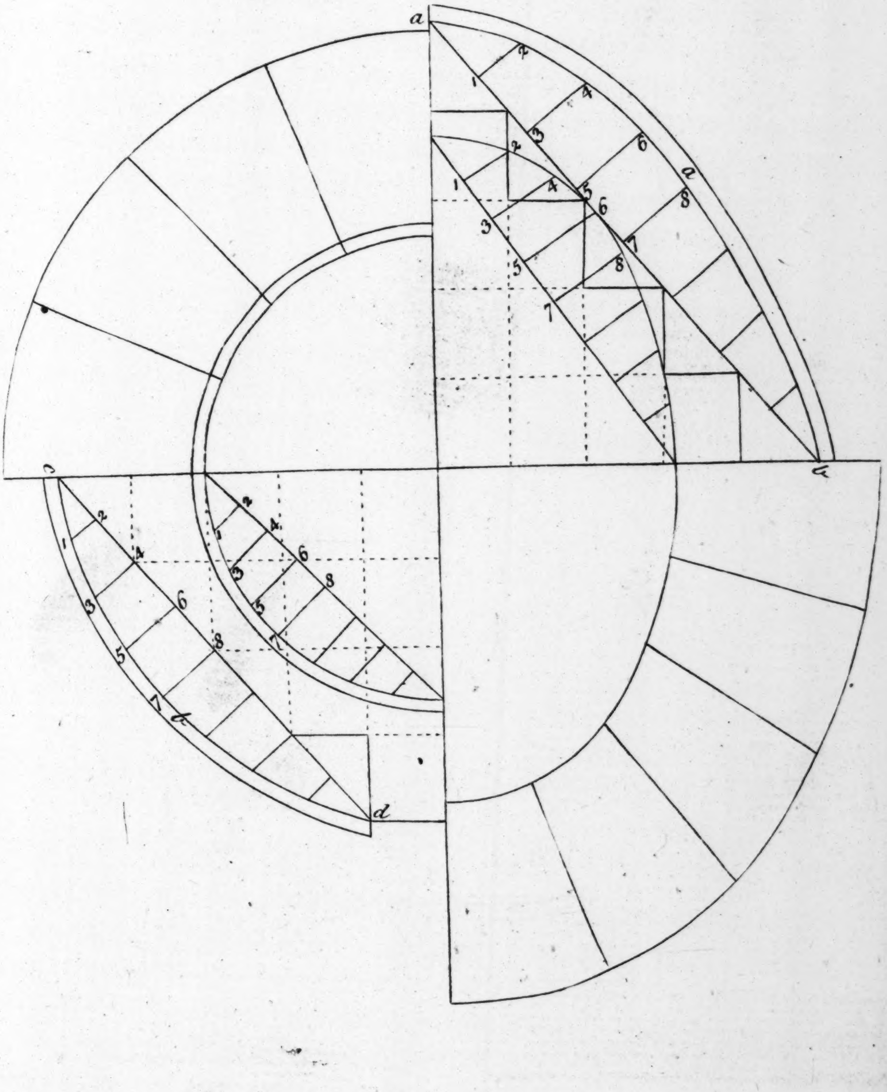
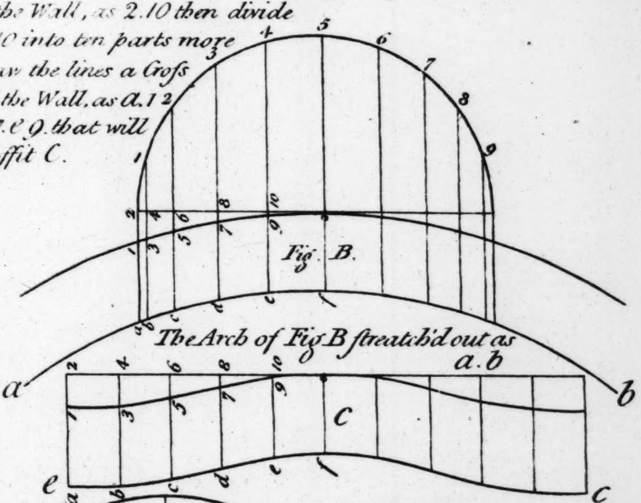


Plate XCVI.

Lay down the baſe line of the Arch to touch the Arch of the Wall, as 2.10 then divide the Arch 2.10 into ten parts more or leſs & draw the lines a Croſs the plan of the Wall, as a.1 b 3. c 5. d 7. e 9. that will give the Soffit C.



The Arch of Fig B streatch'd out as a.b

In Fig A the flewing in the center a.b is equal to the flewing C.d on the plan of the Jambs, which makes the Soffit an equal width.

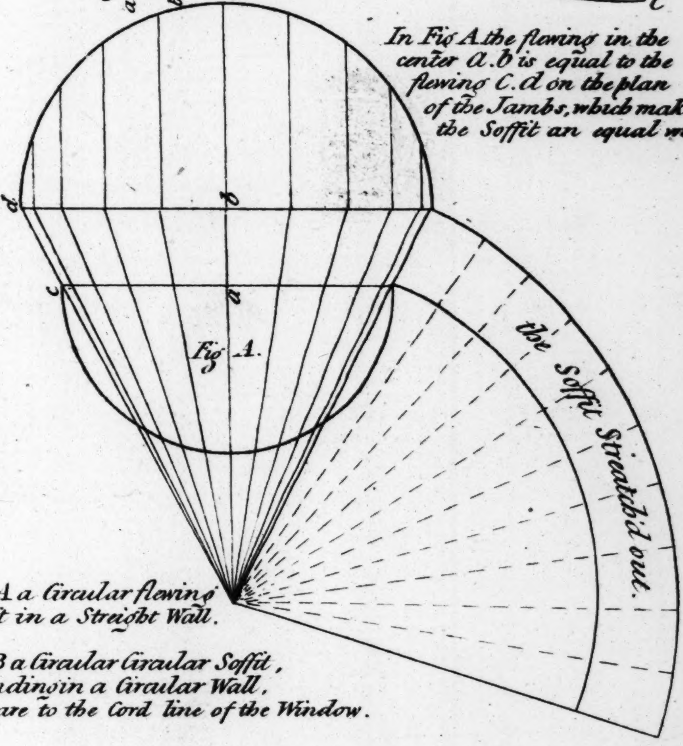


Fig A a Circular flewing Soffit in a Streight Wall.

Fig B a Circular Circular Soffit, Standing in a Circular Wall, Square to the Cord line of the Window.

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Plate XCVII.

The Soffit of Fig:A. stretch'd out.

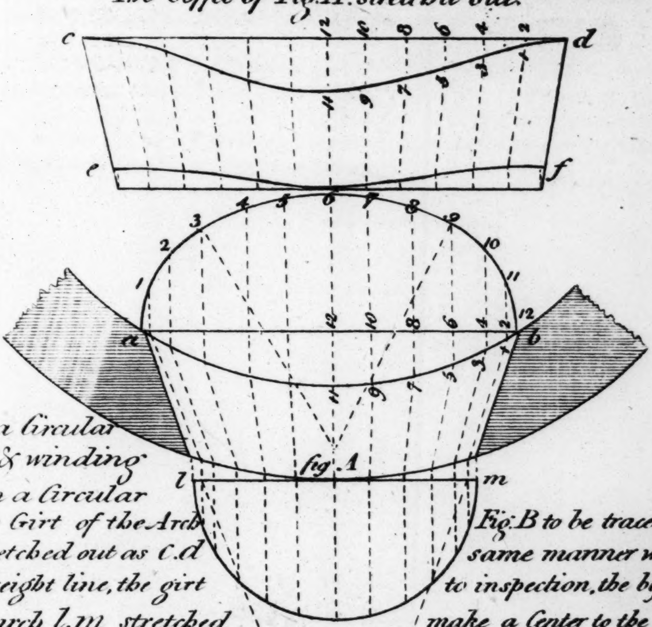
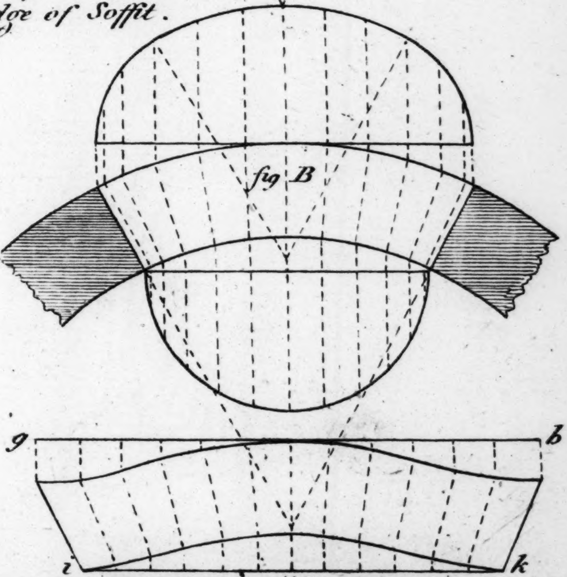


Fig:A is a Circular flewing & winding Soffit in a Circular wall, the Girt of the Arch a.b stretched out as c.d on a streight line, the girt of the arch l.m stretched out on a streight line as e.f. & the parts taken from the Cord line a.b to the plan of the wall as 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12 & set on the parts of the line c.d gives the edge of Soffit.

Fig:B to be traced in the same manner which is plain to inspection, the best way is to make a Center to the plan of the wall & bend the Venear on it, & back it for the face of the Stiles.



The Soffit of Fig:B. stretch'd out

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Fig. A. is an External flewing Soffit, in a Circular wall, the inſide & outſide, arches, are both Semi-Circular, the Soffits streatch'd out are taken from the Cord line of the opening of the Window or Door a·b, to the plan of the Wall, as 1·2·3·4·5·6·7·8·9·10·11·12 & set on the parts of the dotted arch C·a, then through those points trace the edge of the Soffit C·1·3·5·7·9·11 & ſo on to a, which gives the edge of the Soffit, &c. for the inſide edge of Soffit, take from the inſide Cord line to the plan of wall, as a·b·c·d·e·f·g·h·i·k·l·m that will give the inſide edge.

Plate XCVIII.

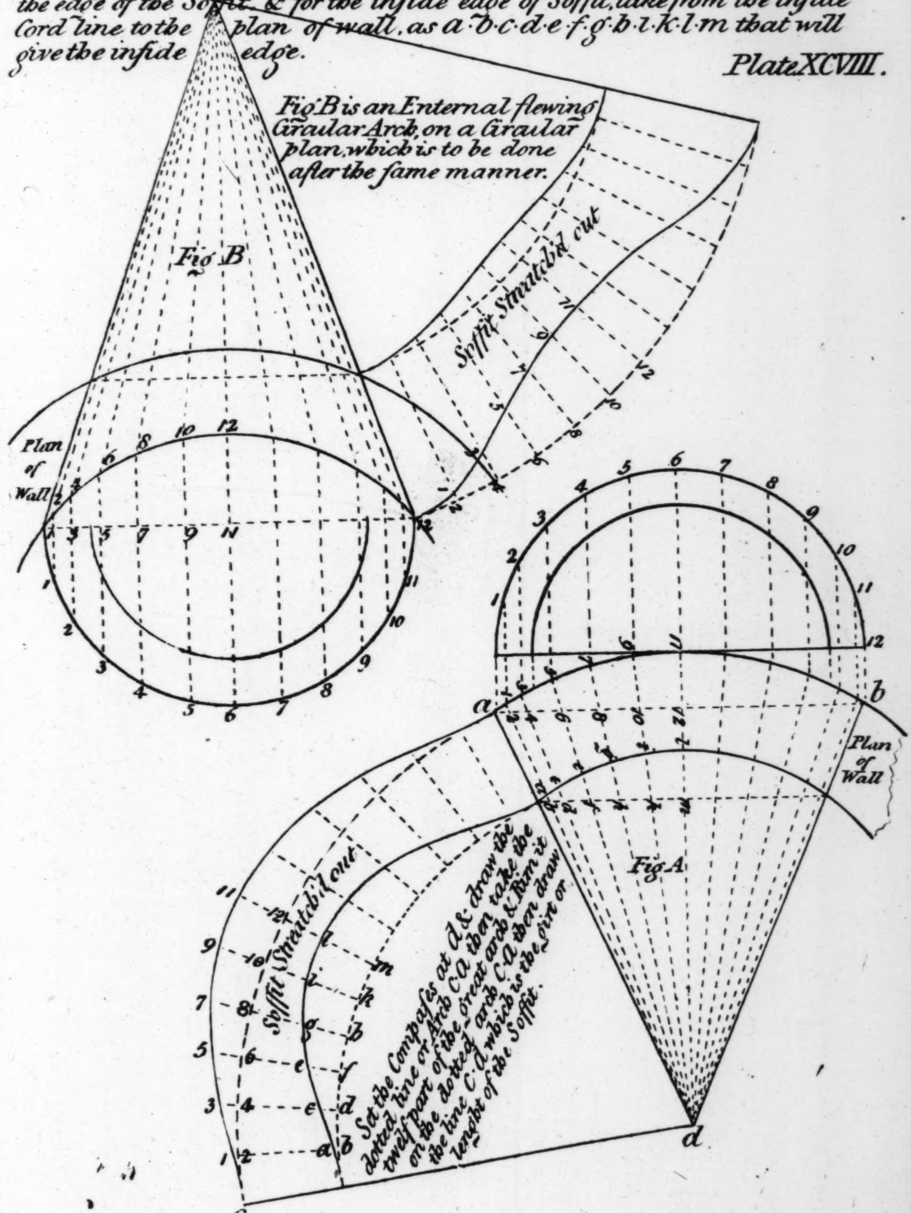

Fig. B is an Enternal flewing Circular Arch, on a Circular plan, which is to be done after the ſame manner.

Set the Compaſes at d & draw the dotted line or Arch C·a then take the twelf part of the great arch & Rim it on the dotted arch C·a then draw the line C·d which is the girt or lenght of the Soffit.

Pain del

Publiſh'd as the Act directs for W Pain.

AN ESTIMATE OF PRICES,

FOR

MATERIALS AND LABOUR,

AND

LABOUR ONLY,

ADAPTED TO THE

BUILDER'S GOLDEN RULE,

With References to the reſpective Deſigns.

BY WILLIAM PAIN.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
PRICE of bricklayer's work	1	*to*	7
Price of carpenter's work, as groins, common centering, framing floors, roofs, domes, partitions, furing floors, roofs, battens of walls, bracketting for cornices, guttering, water-trunks, weather-boards, &c.	7	*to*	16
Price of deals, including labour and nails	16	*to*	18
Price of boarded floors — —	18	*to*	20
Price of columns, pilaſters, doors, ſhutters, wainſcot dado, mouldings, &c. — —	20	*to*	28
Price of ſtair-caſe work — —	29	*to*	31
Price of ſaſhes and frames — —	31	*to*	34
Price of wainſcot and mahogany, with labour	34	*to*	36
Price of circular mouldings, church-work, &c. — — —	36	*to*	37
Price of racks, mangers, pale-fencing, ground-ſills under timber buildings, barns, &c. with the prices of joiſts and floors, oak or fir ſquares for coolers for brewing, lattice-work, grooving for ſhelves, &c.	37	*to*	39
Price of fir and oak ſcantling — —	40	*to*	46
Price of maſon's work — —	47	*to*	49
Price of painter's, glaſier's, plumber's and ſmith's, work, plaiſter-work and ornaments	49	*to*	54
Eſtimate for building a new houſe —	54	*to*	58

An ESTIMATE, &c.

BRICKLAYER's WORK.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
FOR digging foundations, cellars, ceſs-pools, &c. according to the quality of the ground, exclusive of carting away, at per yard, from 6*d*. to	0	1	6
New brick-work laid dry in ceſs-pools, wells, &c. with good hard burnt bricks, at per rod	6	0	0
Brick-work in buildings, all place bricks, at per rod	6	10	0
Labour only, 26*s*. to	1	8	0
Ditto, 3-fourths place bricks and 1-fourth grey ſtocks	6	18	0
Labour only, 28*s*. to	1	10	0
Ditto, half place bricks and half ſtocks	7	5	0
Ditto, 3-fourths grey ſtocks	7	15	0
Ditto, all grey ſtocks	8	10	0
New fronts, faced with common grey ſtocks, at per foot reduced	0	0	8
At per rod	9	1	4
Ditto, faced with the beſt malm ſtocks, at per foot	0	0	10
At per rod	11	6	8
Old fronts pulled down and faced with common grey ſtocks, at per foot	0	0	7
At per rod	7	18	8

Allowance is to be made for pulling down the old walls; and clearing and carting away the rubbiſh is to be paid for extra.

If the taking down and cleaning the old bricks is charged by day-work, and the grey ſtocks found by the bricklayer, then the outſide

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
face muſt be taken 2-thirds of a brick thick, and called grey ſtocks, at per foot	0	0	9
Or at per rod	10	4	0
The remaining thickneſs will be the thickneſs of the wall when the 2-thirds facing is taken off, and the inner part is to be valued, labour and mortar only, at per rod from 2*l.* 15*s.* to	3	5	0
Chimney-ſhafts taken down and rebuilt, uſing the old bricks, at per foot reduced	0	0	7
Ditto, with all grey ſtocks	0	0	8
Under-pinning, with new grey ſtocks, per foot	0	0	8
Ditto with old bricks	0	0	7
Parapets taken down and rebuilt, faced with grey ſtocks, at per foot	0	0	8

In all the preceding work, carriage of materials and ſcaffolding is included: the clearing and carrying away the rubbiſh to be paid for extra.

Drains, the bricks laid in mortar, at per foot reduced brickwork	0	0	7

Walling on a circular plan is worth 5s. *per rod more than the ſame ſort of walling ſtrait.*

Grates or kitchen ranges faced with grey ſtocks are worth, per foot reduced	0	0	8

Ovens and coppers are generally meaſured as ſolid, only deducting the aſh-holes. This kind of work is often taken in cube feet; and to reduce theſe cube feet to the ſtandard of one brick and a half, multiply the number of cube feet found by 8, divide that product by 9, and the quotient will be the number of feet reduced.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe a wall to be 20 feet long, 10 feet high, and 4 bricks thick: this wall will contain 533 feet 1-third of a foot, reduced to brick and half: and in this wall are contained 600 cube feet, which, multiplied by 8 and that product divided by 9, will give the content 533 feet 1-third.

20 feet, length of the wall
10 feet, height of the wall.

200 area, or ſuperficial content of the face,
3 feet, the thickneſs of the wall.

600 multiplied by 8.
8

9)4800(533, content in reduced work, as before.
45

30
27

30
27

3

	l.	s.	d.
Labour and workmanſhip only to old brick-work, to be taken down and the old bricks uſed in the building again, is worth, per rod, from 26*s*. to	1	8	0
The clearing away to be paid for extra.			
Outſide ſplays, per foot run	0	0	3
Inſide ditto	0	0	2
Red return ſplays, rubbed and gauged	0	0	4
Red returns up the quoins	0	0	3½
Common foot-lace, per foot run	0	0	3
Plain brick cornices ſtrait, ſet in putty, ſuperficial, per foot	0	2	6
Groins done with grey or red ſtocks, as in plates 5 and 6, at per foot	0	0	6
Gauge brick-work laid in mortar, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	6
Strait or circular arches, faces ſet in putty, at per foot ſuperficial, from 1*s*. 6*d*. to	0	1	9
Semicircular or ſemi-elliptical arches, ſet in putty, from 1*s*. 10*d*. to	0	2	2
Brick dental cornice, per foot ſuperficial 3*s*. to	0	3	6
Labour and all materials, per foot ſuperf. 4*s*. to	0	5	0
Rubbing bricks for gauge-work, from 40*s*. per thouſand to	2	10	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Circular and elliptical niches done in brick-work, the body-part per foot ſuperficial, at per foot	0	2	0
Heads to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	4	0
Face arches, ſtrait, per foot, from 1*s.* 10*d.* to	0	2	0
Ditto, on a circular or elliptical plan on the face, at per foot	0	4	0
Old gauge arches taken out, cleaned, and re-ſet, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0

Note, All gauge-work is meaſured and paid for as common brick-work: then at ſo much per foot ſuperficial for rubbed and gauged as above, according to the deſigns for the arches in plate 7.

Coping and plain tile creaſing, two courſe plain tiles under brick on edge, at per foot run 2*d.* or	0	0	3
Brick nogging, done with place bricks laid flat, at per yard	0	1	8
Ditto laid on edge	0	1	3
Done with grey ſtocks, flat, from 1*s.* 10*d.* to	0	2	0
Ditto on edge	0	1	6

The quarters to be meaſured in.

Labour only, per yard, to ditto, 3*d.* to	0	0	4
Paving laid flat in mortar with grey ſtocks, at per yard from 1*s.* 10*d.* to	0	2	0
Ditto, laid on edge, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to	0	2	8
Ditto, laid flat in ſand, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to	0	1	7
Ditto, laid on edge in ſand, from 1*s.* 8*d.* to	0	1	10
Paving with paving-bricks flat in mortar, at per yard	0	2	3
Ditto on edge	0	4	6
Brick paving laid flat, mortar and labour only, per yard	0	0	9
Labour only from 4*d.* to	0	0	5
Ditto on edge, mortar and labour	0	1	0
New foot-tile paving in mortar, from 5*d.* per foot ſuperficial to	0	0	6
Old foot-tile re-laid, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
New 10-inch tile paving in mortar	0	0	4
Old ditto re-laid, per yard, labour	0	0	2

	l.	s.	d.
Preparing and levelling the ground for the paving to be charged by the day.			
Foot-tiles made for paving ovens, &c. muſt be charged at, per tile,	0	0	10
And, if the tops be rubbed ſmooth and gauged, there muſt be allowed, per foot ſuperfical	0	0	6
Pointing down fronts, tuck and pat, new work, labour only, at per foot ſuperficial, from 4*d.* to	0	0	5
Ditto, in old work, including ſcaffolding and mending	0	0	6
Flat joint pointing, including ditto	0	0	3
If coloured, add, per foot	0	0	1
Plain tiling ripped, new lathed, and tiled with all old tiles, at per ſquare, labour, mortar, and laths, included	0	15	0
Ditto, mixed with new tiles, allowing 100 of new, or thereabout, to a ſquare, at 16*s.* or	0	16	6
Ditto, all new tiles, and lathed with ſingle hart lath, at per ſquare	1	8	0
Ditto, lathed with double hart laths,	1	10	0
Labour and all Materials.			
Labour only, from 3*s.* 6*d.* per ſquare to	0	5	0
One ſquare of plain tiling, at 7-inch gauge, will take 690 tiles; at 7½ inch gauge, 640 tiles to a ſquare. To a ſquare of plain tiling ſhould be allowed one peck of tile-pins, two buſhels of lime, five buſhels of ſand, one bundle of laths, and 600 nails.			
Slating, per ſquare, with Weſtmoreland green ſlate, on boards, 2*l.* 15*s.* to	2	18	0
One ton of ſlate will complete 2 ſquares, workmanſhip only, from 7*s.* 6*d.* per ſquare to	0	8	6
Pantiling ripped and new lathed, tiled with all old tiles, laid dry, at per ſquare	0	7	0
Ditto, bedded in lime and hair, pointed outſide, at per ſquare	0	10	6
New pantiling laid dry, with hips and ridges laid in mortar, at per ſquare	1	0	0
Ditto, bedded and pointed outſide with lime and hair, at per ſquare	1	2	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
New pantiling bedded and pointed inſide	1	4	0
Ditto, bedded and pointed inſide and out	1	6	6
Pointing pantiling, outſide only, per ſquare	0	8	0
Ditto, inſide only, per ſquare	0	5	0
Dutch glaſed pantiling, per ſquare	1	15	0
One ſquare of pantiling will take 170 *tiles.*			
Labour only to pantiling, per ſquare, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to	0	2	0
Bricks, tiles, and mortar, when retailed out in ſmall quantities, mortar, per hod	0	0	6
Lime and hair, per hod	0	0	9
Pointing-mortar, blue or white, per hod,	0	1	0
Tarras, per hod	0	3	0
Grey ſtock bricks, per 100	0	3	0
Place-bricks, per 100	0	2	6
Paving-bricks, per 100	0	4	0
Red ſtocks, per 100	0	4	0
Plain tiles, per 100	0	3	0
Pantiles, each	0	0	1½
Ridge-tiles, each	0	0	2
Glaſed pantiles, each	0	0	3
Ten-inch paving-tiles, each	0	0	2
Foot paving-tiles, each	0	0	4
Poliſhed foot paving-tiles, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Ditto 10-inch, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6

To eſtimate the Value of one Rod of Brick-Work, in any Part of England, at 1 *Brick and ½ thick.*

Suppoſe a bricklayer and labourer to perform one rod of brick-work in 5 days; the bricklayer at 3*s.* per day, the labourer at 2*s.* per day, bricks at 20*s.* per 1000, lime at 6*d.* per buſhel, ſand at 3*s.* per load.

5 Days for a bricklayer, at 3*s.* per day	£0	15	0
5 Days for a labourer, at 2*s.* ditto	0	10	0
4500 Bricks to a rod, at 20*s.* per 1000	4	10	0
32 Buſhels of lime, at 6*d.* per buſhel	0	16	0
2½ Loads of ſand, at 3*s.* per load	0	7	6
	6	18	6

Suppoſe a bricklayer and labourer to be 6 days performing one rod of brick-work.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
6 Days bricklayer, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per day	£1	1	0
6 Days labourer, at 2*s.* 4*d.* per day	0	14	0
4500 Bricks to a rod, at 28*s.* per 1000	6	6	0
32 Buſhels of lime, at 6*d.* per buſhel	0	16	0
2½ Loads of ſand, at 3*s.* per load —	0	7	6
———	9	4	6

Note, The carriage of all materials muſt be added to the above eſtimates.

The Number of paving Bricks and Tiles to complete one Yard of Pavement.

36	Six-inch tiles to one yard.
20¼	Eight-inch tiles to one yard.
16	Nine-inch tiles to one yard.
13	Ten-inch tiles to one yard.
9	Foot tiles to one yard.
32	Statute bricks, laid flat, to one yard.
48	Ditto, laid edge-ways, to one yard.
90	Dutch clinkers to a yard.

OF CARPENTER's WORK.

Cove bracketing, as fig. *b* and *d*, pl. 5, at per foot	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial —	0	0	4
Groin ceiling, at per foot ——— ———	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, as fig. *c*, pl. 5 — —	0	0	5
Or fig. A, pl. 6.			
Common centering, per ſquare, from 12*s.* to	0	16	0
Labour to ditto, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to — —	0	5	6
Centering to groins, as fig. B, pl. 6, from 22*s.* per ſquare to ——— ———	1	6	0
Labour only, from 5*s.* 6*d.* per ſquare to —	0	6	6
Centering to doors or windows, as fig. 2 and 3, pl. 7, not exceeding 5 inches wide, per foot run ——— ———	0	0	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot run — —	0	0	1½

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Centering to fig. 1, 4, 5, and 6, in pl. 7, at per foot	0	0	6
Labour only, at per foot	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
If above 6 inches wide, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, 4*d.* to	0	0	5
Centering to trimmers, landing, &c. per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
Truſſing girders with oak truſſes, 4 inches by 4, at per foot run	0	1	0
Labour only, as in pl. 8, fig. A	0	0	6
Or fig. A and C, pl. 9, the truſſes oak, 5 inches by 4, at per foot run	0	1	4
Labour only	0	0	8
Framing naked flooring with girders, binding-joiſt, bridging and ceiling joiſt, as fig. C, pl. 8, labour only, at per ſquare	0	14	0
Suppoſing the girders to be 13 inches by 15 inc. the binding-joiſt, *a* and *b*, to be 10 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, the bridging-joiſt, *e f*, to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$, the ceiling-joiſt, *g*, to be 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$, labour and timber at per foot cube	0	2	6
Labour in framing roofs, floors, &c. is often reckoned by the foot cube, from 4*d.*$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5*d.* per foot cube in fir; but, if framed with oak timber, from 6*d.* to 7*d.*$\frac{1}{4}$ per foot cube, framed and raiſed complete on the walls, or, per ſquare	0	17	6

Plate 10.

A deſign for a truſs to carry a very great weight. The timbers are very large; the girders 18 inches by 15; the truſs-braces 15 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$; the half ſtory poſt, at bottom, 15 inches by 12; at top, 15 inches by 9. This truſs, labour included, at per foot cube, planed and framed	0	3	0
Labour only, when planed, at per foot	0	0	8
Ditto, not planed, at per foot	0	0	6

PLATE 11.

	l.	s.	d.
Breſſomer-poſt planed and framed, with braces, as in the deſign, at per foot cube	0	2	10
Labour, at per foot cube	0	0	6

PLATE 12.

Is a plan of the floor whoſe ſection is in plate 8, as before-mentioned.

PLATE 13.

	l.	s.	d.
Fig. A, another truſs for a floor, which ſtands on ſtory-poſts. Theſe poſts and girders are ſuppoſed to ſtand 8 feet apart, or 10 feet, at the moſt. This truſs will be worth, labour included, per foot cube, planed and framed	0	2	10
Labour only, if planed	0	0	6
If framed rough, and not planed, at per foot	0	2	8
Labour only	0	0	5

The poſt to the above work 15 inches ſquare, the girder 15 by 13, the under-braces, *a a*, 15 by 6, the long braces, *b b*, 9 inches by 5, the king-piece 12 by 5.

	l.	s.	d.
Fig. B is a deſign for the roof of the church in plate 89, whoſe ſpan is ſuppoſed to be 45 feet between the walls; the principal rafters 9 inches thick, 14 inches deep at bottom, 10 inches at top, the hammer-beams 12 inc. by 10, the main-poſt 15 inches ſquare, the collar 12 by 10, the king-poſt 18 inc. by 10, braces 9 by 6; the principal rafters to ſtand 8 feet apart; the bridgings on the roof 6 inc. by 4: timber and labour included, at per foot cube	0	3	0
Labour only, at per foot cube	0	0	8

Or 16*s.* per ſquare framing and raiſing on the walls. If any of the timbers are planed before they are framed, 2*d.* per foot cube is to be allowed for timber and labour.

	l.	s.	d.
Labour only, for planing, at per foot cube	0	0	1½
If the whole be planed and framed, at per ſquare	0	18	[illegible]

Plate 14.

	l.	s.	d.
Is a deſign for a roof with hip and valley, and a ceiling-floor with binding-joiſt to be framed into the tie-beams for the reception of the ceiling-joiſt, which is ſuppoſed to ſpan 30 feet; the binding-joiſt (to carry the ceiling-joiſt) 7 inc. by 4, and pully-mortices for the ceiling-joiſt. The tye-beams to be 10 inc. by 8, principal rafters 8 inc. thick, 10 deep at bottom, 8 deep at top, the king-poſt 16 by 8, braces 6 by 4, common rafters 5 by 3, the hips 8 by 3½, the valleys, 8 inc. ſquare, laid diagonally. The roof and ceiling together at 4*d.*½ per foot cube, labour only, or, per ſquare —— ——	0	12	0
Timber and labour together, raiſed complete on the walls, at per foot cube ——	0	2	6

Plate 15.

	l.	s.	d.
Fig. D is the ſection of a floor with deep-joiſt and pulley-mortices, and filled in with the ceiling-joiſt, with three common joiſts for the boarding between the deep-joiſt; at per foot cube, timber and labour included ——	0	2	5
Labour only, at per foot cube — ——	0	0	4½

Plate 16.

	l.	s.	d.
Is a deſign for a bevel roof on the plan, hip-backed at both ends, and is worth, per foot cube, labour included, 2*s.* 8*d.* or ——	0	2	10
Labour only, at per foot cube, raiſed complete on the walls —— ——	0	0	6

Plate 17.

Is another bevel roof, which bears the ſame proportion in price.

Plate 18.

Deſigns for domical Roofs.

	l.	s.	d.
Suppoſe the ribs to cut out of inch and ½ deal, and the diameter of the plan to be 5 feet, and to riſe 2 feet 6 inc. the ribs to be taken ſuperficially, at per foot, from 9*d.* to	0	0	10
Labour only, from 4*d.* to —— ——	0	0	5

	l.	s.	d.
Ditto with 2-inch deal, domical roof, at 6 or 8 ft diameter, at per foot ſuperficial, from 7*d.* to	0	0	8
Ditto planed and framed, 11*d.* or	0	1	0
Labour only, from 5*d.* to	0	0	6
Ditto, with 2-inch and ½ deal, domical roof, at per foot, planed and framed, 1*s.* to	0	1	2
Labour only, from 6*d.* to	0	0	7
Domical roof, with 3-inch deal, rough, at per foot	0	0	10
Ditto, planed and framed, at per ft ſuperficial	0	1	4
Labour only to ditto, from 7*d.* to	0	0	8

PLATE 19.

Fig. A is a ſky-light on an oval plan, 10 feet on the tranſverſe diameter, and 7 feet on the conjugate diameter, to be ſtuck on the inſide with an ovolo, and rabbeted on the outſide for ſtrait glaſs, at per foot	0	4	6
Labour only, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
If the rib be diminiſhed	0	4	7½
Labour only	0	2	1
Ditto, made with 3-inch wainſcot, at per foot ſuperficial	0	5	0
Labour only, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
If ſtuck with aſtragal and hollow, at per foot, in deal	0	2	1½
Ditto, in wainſcot, at per foot	0	2	7½

PLATE 20.

Fig. A is a deſign for a large dome; the framing of which, timber and labour, is worth, per foot cube, if the timber is planed	0	5	0
If not planed	0	4	6
Labour to ditto, planed and framed, at per foot	0	0	10
Fig. B is a deſign for a center to turn a large ſtone or brick arch upon, and is worth, per foot cube	0	4	6
Labour only, per foot cube	0	0	8

The Plate facing Plate 20

Contains a deſign for a bridge, to be framed with oak timber, at per foot cube, planed	0	6	0
Labour only, at per foot cube	0	1	6
Rough oak, without labour, die ſquare	0	3	6
Ditto, without wain or ſap	0	4	0

Common Roofing.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For ſheds, with purlines to run under the rafters 5 inc. by 4, rafters 5 by 3, at per ſquare, labour only, 4*s.* to	0	4	6
Labour and timber, at per foot cube	0	2	4
Ditto, common curb-roofs, &c. at per ſquare, labour only, from 5*s.* to	0	6	0
Roofing with collar-beams framed into the principal rafters to ſupport the purlines and ſmall rafters, labour, from 7*s.* per ſquare to	0	8	0
Labour and timber, at per foot cube	0	2	4

Plate 15.

Roofing framed with a truſs, as fig. A, with cuſhion-rafters and queen-poſt under the principals, with a collar and king-poſt in the center, and purlines framed into the principal rafters, and the common rafters to bridge over the purlines and principal rafters. The beams 12 inc. by 9, principal rafter 8 inc. thick, 12 inc. deep at bottom, 9 at top, cuſhion-rafter 8 inc. by 6½, collar 10 by 8, king-poſt 18 by 8, purlines 9 by 8, braces 8 by 6, common ſmall rafters 5 by 3½.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Labour and timber, at per foot cube, 2*s.* 6*d.* to	0	2	8
Labour, at per foot cube, 5*d.* to	0	0	6
Or at, per ſquare, from 16*s.* to	0	18	0
Raiſed on the Walls complete.			
Ditto, if framed with all oak timber, per foot cube	0	5	6
Labour to oak, at per foot cube	0	0	10
The truſs, fig. C, to bear the ſame price per foot.			
Bond-timber and lintels laid in walls, at per foot cube, in fir	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	0½
If oak bond and lintels, at per foot cube	0	3	6
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	0¾
Framing partitions with quarters, 4 by 3, or 4 by 4, at per ſquare 4*s.* to	0	5	0
Ditto, with 5-inch quartering, at per ſquare 5*s.* to	0	6	0
Ditto, with 6-inch ditto, at per ſquare	0	7	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Ditto, framed truſs partitions with jogel poſt for the braces to frame into, from 8*s.* per ſquare, labour only, to	0	10	6
Labour and all materials, from 25*s.* per ſquare to	2	5	0

But the beſt way is, to value timber at 2*s.* 2*d.* per foot cube, and labour at 4*d.*½ per foot cube, for the quartering may be fixed from 12 inches apart to 18 inches, or more, which will make a great odds in the price.

Furings to naked flooring, roofing, *&c.* with ¾ deal, labour and nails included, at per ſquare	0	5	6
Labour only, 1*s.* to	0	1	3
Ditto, with inch deal, per ſquare	0	6	9
Labour only, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to	0	1	6
Ditto, with inch and ¼ deal, at per ſquare	0	8	0
Labour only, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to	0	1	9
Ditto, with inch and ½ deal, per ſquare	0	9	3
Labour only, from 2*s.* to	0	2	3
Ditto, with 2-inch deal, per ſquare	0	10	6
Labour only, from 2*s.* 2*d.* to	0	2	4
Ditto, with 2-inch and ½ deal, per ſquare	0	11	6
Labour only, from 2*s.* 4*d* to	0	2	6
Ditto, 3-inch deal, at per ſquare	0	13	0
Labour only, from 2*s.* 8*d.* to	0	2	10

If extra materials and labour more than in common, the prices muſt be added in proportion thereto.

Battening to walls, labour, nails, and plugs, included, ¾ deal battens, about 2 inches wide at one foot apart, per ſquare	0	9	0
Labour only to getting out the plugs and fixing, at per ſquare, from 2*s.* 10*d.* to	0	3	0
Inch deal battening to walls, at per ſquare, labour, nails, and plugs	0	10	0
Labour only to getting out plugs and fixing 3*s.* to	0	3	3
Ditto, with inch and ¼ deal, per ſquare	0	11	6
Labour only, per ſquare, 3*s.* 4*d.* to	0	3	6
Ditto, with inch and ½ deal, at per ſquare	0	12	6
Labour only, plugs, and fixing, per ſquare, from 3*s.* 7*d.* to	0	3	9

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Two-inch deal battening, at per ſquare	0	13	6
Labour only, at per ſquare, 4*s.* to	0	4	6
Ditto, with 2-inch and ½ deal, per ſquare	0	15	6
Labour only, from 4*s.* 6*d.* to	0	5	6
Ditto, with 3-inch deal, at per ſquare	0	17	0
Labour only, per ſquare, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to	0	6	0
If battened on circular walls, labour only	0	7	0
All hold-faſts to be paid for extra.			
Bracketing to common plaiſter cornice, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Labour only to ditto, 2*d.*½ to	0	0	3
Ditto, circular, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Labour to ditto 4*d.*½ to	0	0	5
Bracketing to modilion cornices or dentals, at per foot ſuperficial, as pl. 94	0	0	7
Labour, 3*d.*½ to	0	0	4
Ditto, circular, at per foot	0	0	10
Labour only	0	0	5
Ditto, cove cornice, per foot	0	0	8
Labour only, per foot	0	0	4
Guttering inch-deals and bearer, per foot	0	0	6½
Labour only, per foot	0	0	2½
Ditto, whole deal and bearers	0	0	8
Labour only	0	0	2½
Ditto, planed on the under ſide	0	0	9
Labour to ditto	0	0	3
Whole-deal water-trunks, grooved and tongued, 5 inches ſquare, put together with white-lead, and fixed, at per foot run	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	0	5
Ditto, 6 inches ſquare, grooved and tongued, at per foot run	0	1	4
Labour only to ditto, at per foot run	0	0	6
Whole-deal fillet gutters, pitched and fixed, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Labour only to making and fixing, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3½

Weather-Boarding with feather-edged Deal.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Rough weather-boarding with yellow deal, at per ſquare	1	1	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	2	2
Ditto, planed, at per ſquare	1	5	0
Labour to ditto, planed, 4*s.* 6*d.* if cyphered	0	5	0
15 Ten-feet boards, at 8-inch gauge, will complete one ſquare of boarding.			
12½ Twelve-feet boards, at 8-inch gauge, will complete one ſquare of boarding.			
16 2-3ds of 12-feet battens, at ſix-inch gauge, to one ſquare			
24 Ten-feet battens, at 5-inch gauge, to one ſquare.			
Weather-boarding with battens, planed, per ſquare	1	10	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	5	6
Ditto, edges cyphered, per ſquare	1	11	0
Labour to ditto	0	6	0
Rough ¾ yellow deal for boarding underſlating, at per ſquare	1	1	0
Labour to ditto	0	2	0
Ditto, with inch deal	1	5	0
Labour to ditto	0	2	6
Rough ſound boarding, with ¾ deal and ſingle fillets, at per ſquare, from 20*s.* to	1	2	0
Labour to ditto, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to	0	3	0
Ditto inch ſound boarding with ſingle fillets, at per ſquare	1	7	0
Ditto, with double fillets, per ſquare	1	9	0
Labour to ditto, at per ſquare	0	3	6
Ditto, edges ſhot, ploughed, and tongued, at per ſquare	1	11	6
Labour to ditto, from 4*s.* 6*d.* to	0	5	0
Rough ſlit deal, labour and nails included, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	2½
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	2¾
Slit-deal packing-caſes, the ledges to be meaſured ſuperficially, per foot	0	0	2¾

	l.	*d.*	*s.*
Slit-deal planed on one ſide, per foot	o	o	3¼
Ditto, grooved and beaded	o	o	4
Slit-deal cover-board and bearers, per foot ſuper.	o	o	6
Ditto, to capping for backs and elbows, rounded and mitred, at per foot run	o	o	3
Ditto dove-tailed in drawers, per foot ſuperficial	o	o	7

Three-Quarter Deal, Labour and Nails included.

Rough ¾ deal, at per foot ſuperficial	o	o	3
Ditto, edges ſhot	o	o	3¼
Ditto in packing-caſes, the ledges meaſured, at per foot ſuperficial	o	o	3¼
Ditto, planed on one ſide	o	o	3¾
Ditto, planed on one ſide, ploughed and tongued, at per foot ſuperficial	o	o	5
Ditto, planed on one ſide, and plugged to walls, at per foot ſuperficial	o	o	5
Level ¾ torus, plinth, and walls, plugged, per ft	o	o	5½
Ditto, ſcribed to ſteps	o	o	7
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot	o	o	5
Ditto, with bearers, per foot ſuperficial	o	o	6
Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, per ft ſuperficial	o	o	7½

Rough inch deal, per foot ſuperficial	o	o	3½
Ditto, with edges ſhot	o	o	3¾
Ditto, with bearers	o	o	4½
Ditto, in packing-caſes, per foot ſuperficial	o	o	4
Ditto, planed on one ſide	o	o	4½
Ditto, ditto, and plugged to walls	o	o	5
Inch deal, planed on one ſide, ploughed, and tongued, per foot ſuperficial	o	o	5½
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot	o	o	5½
Inch-deal in cut ſtanders for ſhelves, and ſhelves ſunk with moulded edges, per foot ſuperficial	o	o	6½
Inch-deal framed and beaded boxings, at per foot ſuperficial	o	o	8
Ditto grounds under mouldings, about 2 inc. and ½ wide plugs included, at per foot run	o	o	2

Whole Deal or Inch and ½ Deal, Labour and Nails included.

	l.	s.	d.
Rough whole deal, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4½
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	4¾
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	5½
Ditto, in rough packing-caſes	0	0	5
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	5½
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, Or framed, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½
Ditto framed grounds to doors or chimnies, perſt	0	0	6½
Ditto, framed and planed on both ſides	0	0	7½
Ditto, both ſides planed and framed, beaded boxings to ſhutters, *&c.* at per foot ſuperf.	0	0	9
Ditto level torus plinth, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
If plugged to walls	0	0	6½
Ditto raking torus plinth, ſcribed to ſteps, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Ditto, planed on both ſides, in ſunk ſhelves and cut ſtandards, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Ditto grounds, about 2 inches and ½ wide, plugs included, per foot run	0	0	2½

Inch and ½ Deal, Labour and Nails included.

	l.	s.	d.
Inch and ½ deal, rough, per foot ſuperficial,	0	0	5½
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	5¼
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	6½
Ditto, edges ſhot, ploughed and tongued	0	0	6½
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	6½
Ditto, planed on both ſides	0	0	7½
Ditto, planed on both ſides and framed, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8½
Ditto, planed on both ſides, with grooved ſhelves or cut ſtandards, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9½
Ditto, in cut brackets or ſpit racks, per ft ſup.	0	1	0
Ditto, level torus plinth, per foot ſup.	0	0	7
If plugged to walls	0	0	7½
Ditto, raking	0	0	10
Clean yellow inch and ½ deal, planed on both ſides, for carvings, *&c.* per foot ſuperf.	0	1	2

Two-Inch Deal, Labour and Nails included.

	l.	s.	d.
Two-inch deal, rough, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	7½
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	8
Ditto, edges ſhot, ploughed and tongued, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8½
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	8½
Ditto, planed on both ſides	0	0	10
Ditto, ditto, and framed, per ft ſup.	0	0	11½
Ditto, for dreſſer-tops, clean 2-inc. deal, per ft ſup.	0	1	0

Two-Inch and ½ Deal, Labour and Nails included.

	l.	s.	d.
Two-inch and ½ deal, rough, at per foot ſup.	0	0	9
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	9½
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	10½
Ditto, planed on both ſides and framed, per ft ſup.	0	1	2
Clean dreſſer-tops, per foot	0	1	2
Ditto, rabbetted and moulded front, per ft ſup.	0	1	6

Three-Inch deal, Labour and Nails included.

	l.	s.	d.
Three-inch deal, rough, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10½
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	11
Ditto, ploughed and tongued	0	1	0
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	1	1
Ditto, planed on both ſides	0	1	3
Ditto, planed on both ſides and framed	0	1	5
Ditto, 3-inch clean-deal dreſſer-tops, ſup.	0	1	6
Ditto, moulded front	0	1	8

Of Floors.

15	Ten-feet deals, 8 inc. wide, lay one ſquare.
17	Ditto, 7 inc. wide, to one ſquare.
20	Ditto, 6 inc. wide, to one ſquare.
24	Ditto, 5 inc. wide, to one ſquare.
12½	Twelve-feet boards, 8 inc. wide to 1 ſquare.
14	Ditto, 7 inc. wide, to one ſquare.
16	Ditto, 6 inc. wide, to one ſquare.

Rough white inch-deal floors, edges ſhot, at per ſquare	1	5	0
Labour only	0	4	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Rough yellow inch-deal, at per ſquare	1	8	0
Labour only	0	4	6
Ditto, ploughed and tongued	1	11	6
Labour only, to ditto, per ſquare	0	6	0
Inch white-deal planed and folded floor, per ſq.	1	10	0
Labour only, per ſquare	0	4	6
Ditto, yellow inch-deal	1	16	0
Preparing flooring-boards fit for laying, from 1*l.* 1*s.* per hundred to	1	4	0
Ditto inch yellow deal, ploughed and tongued, at per ſquare	1	19	0
Labour only, per ſquare	0	6	0
Rough white whole-deal flooring, edges ſhot, at per ſquare	1	13	0
Labour only, per ſquare	0	4	6
Rough yellow whole-deal flooring, edges ſhot, at per ſquare	1	16	0
Labour only, per ſquare	0	4	6
Ditto, ploughed and tongued	1	19	0
Labour only, per ſquare	0	6	0
White whole-deal folded flooring, planed, per ſquare	1	18	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	6	0
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, per ſquare	2	2	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	6	6
Ditto, ſtrait-joint common nailed, per ſquare	2	2	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	6	6
Ditto, with heading-joints, ploughed & tongued, and one edge nailed, at per ſquare, 2*l.* 5*s.* to	2	10	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	7	6
Yellow whole-deal folding flooring, per ſquare	2	6	0
Ditto, common ſtrait joint with heading-joints, ploughed and tongued, one edge nailed, per ſq.	2	13	0
Labour to ditto	0	8	0
Ditto, ſecond beſt	3	5	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	10	0
Ditto, dowelled	3	18	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	15	0
Ditto, clean dowelled, beſt, per ſquare	5	10	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	1	1	0

	l.	s.	d.
Inch and ¼ ſtrait-joint batten floors, per ſquare	2	14	0
Ditto, with heading-joints, ploughed and tongued, and edge nailed, per ſquare	2	18	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare, 4*s.* to	0	10	0
Ditto, dowelled, per ſquare	3	16	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare, 12*s.* to	0	14	0
Ditto, ſecond beſt battens, per ſquare	4	4	0
Ditto, the beſt clean battens, well matched	6	0	0
Labour only, per ſquare	1	5	0
Inch and ¼ right wainſcot dowelled floors, perſq.	8	10	0
Ditto, the beſt wainſcot, well matched	9	0	0
Labour to ditto	1	5	0

Columns and Pilaſters.

Whole-deal diminiſhed ſhaft to pilaſters, per foot ſuperficial, 1*s.* to	0	1	2
Ditto diminiſhed columns, as in pl. 23 and 25, from 1*s.* to	0	1	10
Ditto ſtrait moulding to baſes and caps, per ft ſup.	0	1	8
Ditto to circular ditto, per foot ſup.	0	3	9
Labour to pilaſters, per foot	0	0	7
Labour to column-ſhafts, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ſtrait-mould baſes and caps, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to circular ditto, per foot	0	1	8
Tooth dental, per foot run	0	0	7
Fret dental, per foot run	0	0	8

Architraves, Frize, and Cornice to ditto.

Tuſcan entablature, pl 24, at per foot ſuperf.	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	7
Doric entablature, pl. 27, at per ft ſuperficial	0	1	10
Labour only from 9*d.* to	0	0	11
Triglyphs, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	1
Blocks and mutules, capped with ogee, *&c.* each, labour only	0	0	2
Ditto, raking	0	0	4
Ionic and Corinthian entablatures, pl. 31 and 33, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Labour only, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Compoſite entablature, per foot	0	2	0

	l.	s.	d.
Inch and ½ deal fluted pilaſters, per foot ſup.	0	1	3
Two-inch and ½ fluted columns, per foot —	0	1	9
Labour to fluting columns and pilaſters, as in pl. 36 and 37, at per foot run ——	0	0	2

Doors and Dreſſings, Plate 42 and 43.

Two-inch 6-pannel deal doors, ſtuck both ſides with 4-inch margin, per foot ſuperficial —	0	1	2
Ditto ovolo flat and bead fluſh back ——	0	1	3
Labour to dito, at per foot — ——	0	0	6
Two-inch deal doors, 6 pannels, ſtuck with quirk ogee and bead on both ſides, per foot	0	1	6
Ditto, raiſed pannel in front, ovolo flat back	0	1	4
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial ——	0	0	6½
Two-inch and ½ deal doors, 6 pannels, ovolo raiſed front, ovolo flat back, and 6-inch margins, at per foot ſuperficial — —	0	1	8
Two-inch and ½ deal doors with double margins in the middle, and a bead ſtuck on ditto, ſix-inch margins ſtuck ogee and bead or ovolo and bead front, ovolo flat back, and pannels raiſed in front, at per foot ſuperficial —	0	2	4
Labour to ditto, per foot —— ——	0	0	9

Eight pannels in the door, as pl. 43.

Two-inch four-pannel doors, ovolo flat and bead fluſh back, at per foot ſup. ——	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot ————	0	0	4½
Ditto four-pannel doors, bead fluſh and ſquare back, at per foot ——— ———	0	1	0
Labour to ditto ——— ———	0	0	4½
Inch and ½ four pannel ſquare door, per foot -	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot —— ——	0	0	3½
Slit-deal rough ledged doors, at per foot —	0	0	3½
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial ——	0	0	1½
Ditto, planed on two ſides and ledged ——	0	0	5
Labour to ditto ——— ———	0	0	2¼
Three-quarter rough deal doors, ledged, per foot ſuperficial ——— ———	0	0	4½
Labour to ditto ——— ———	0	0	2¼

	l.	s.	d.
Ditto, planed and ledged, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Labour to ditto, per foot — ——	0	0	2¼
Ditto, planed on two ſides, ploughed and tongued, at per foot —— ——	0	0	7
Labour to ditto —— ——	0	0	3½
Inch-deal rough doors ledged, at per foot —	0	0	5½
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup. — —	0	0	2½
Ditto, planed on two ſides, per foot ——	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, per foot — ——	0	0	3
Ditto, planed on two ſides, ploughed and tongued, per foot ſuperficial ———	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup. ———	0	0	3½
Whole-deal rough ledged doors, per foot —	0	0	6½
Labour to ditto, per foot — ——	0	0	3
Ditto, planed on two ſides, and ledged, per ft	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup. — —	0	0	3½
Ditto, planed on two ſides, ploughed, tongued and ledged, at per foot — ——	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot — —	0	0	4
Inch and ½ rough ledged doors, per foot —	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, per foot — —	0	0	3
Ditto, planed on two ſides and ledged, per ft	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial, ——	0	0	4
Ditto, planed on two ſides, ploughed, tongued and ledged, &c. at per foot ———	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot —— ——	0	0	4½
Whole-deal framed doors, 2 pannels, per foot ſuperficial, ſtuck with ovolo ——	0	0	7½
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial ——	0	0	3
Ditto, four-pannel ditto, ſtuck ———	0	0	8½
Labour to ditto, per foot — ——	0	0	3½
Ditto ovolo ſaſh-door, two pannels, ovolo flat and ſquare back, per foot ——	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot — ——	0	0	4
Inch and ½ ſix-pannel doors, ovolo and flat, at per foot ——— ———	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, per foot —— ——	0	0	4½
Ditto, 6 pannels, ogee and bead ſquare back	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, per foot — ——	0	0	5

	l.	s.	d.
Two-inch four-pannel door, ovolo flat, per ft	0	1	1
Labour to ditto	0	0	4½

Wainſcot Doors.

	l.	s.	d.
Two-inch and ½ wainſcot doors, ſtuck on both ſides, per foot	0	3	9
Two-inch wainſcot ſix-pannel doors, labour only	0	1	0
Ovolo flat on both ſides, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Ditto quirk ogee and bead, ſtuck on both ſides, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	7
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial, 9*d.* to	0	0	10

Mahogany Doors.

	l.	s.	d.
Two-inch and ½ ſix-pannel doors, ovolo flat, ſtuck on both ſides, ſolid mahogany, per ft ſup.	0	12	0
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per foot	0	12	6
Labour to ditto, per foot, from 3*s.* to	0	4	0
Ditto doors veneered with mahogany muſt be valued according to the goodneſs of the ſtuff and workmanſhip.			
Two-inch ſix-pannel ſolid mahogany doors, ſtuck on both ſides, per foot	0	10	0
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	3	0

Gates and Coach-Houſe Doors.

	l.	s.	d.
Two-inch framed coach-houſe doors, filled in with inch-deal, per foot ſup.	0	1	6
Two-inch and ½ ditto, filled in with whole-deal, at per foot	0	1	10
Two-inch gates, bead fluſh front and ſquare on the back, in 16 or 18 pannels, with a wicket in ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	8
Ditto, bead fluſh on both ſides, per foot	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Two-inch and ½ deal gates, bead fluſh front and ſquare back, in 18 pannels, at per ft ſup.	0	2	6
Labour to ditto	0	0	9
Ditto, bead fluſh on both ſides, per foot	0	2	9
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Ruſtic work, with 2-inch and ½ deal, 1*s.* 8*d.* to	0	1	10
Labour only, per foot ſuperficial, 1*s.* to	0	1	2

Inſide Shutters of Deal.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Three-quarter clampt ſhutters, in 1 height, per ft	0	0	7
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	0	8
Labour to ditto from 2*d*.½ to	0	0	3
Inch clampt ſhutters, in one height, per foot	0	0	8
Ditto, in two heights, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, from 3*d*. to	0	0	3½
Inch-deal two-pannel ſhutters, framed ſquare, in one height	0	0	9
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4
Ditto, fluſh front and ſquare back, in one height	0	0	10
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	0	11
Labour to ditto from 4*d*. to	0	0	4½
Ditto, framed, bead fluſh front and bead butt back, per foot	0	1	0
Whole-deal two-pannel ſhutters, ſquare work, in two heights, per foot	0	0	11
Ditto, in one height	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, 4*d*.½ to	0	0	5
Whole-deal ſhutters, 2 pannels in one height, ovolo flat and ſquare back	0	1	0
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	1	1
Ditto, labour only, at per foot 4*d*. to	0	0	5
Ditto, ovolo flat and fluſh back, per foot	0	1	2
Ditto, in four pannels, per foot	0	1	3½
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead fluſh back, in two heights, at per foot ſup.	0	1	5
Labour to ditto, from 6*d*. to	0	0	7
Inch and ½ two-pannel ſquare ſhutters, in one height, per ft	0	1	0
Ditto, in two heights, per ft ſup.	0	1	1
Labour to ditto, per ft, from 5*d*. to	0	0	6
Inch and ½ two-pannel ſhutters, ovolo flat and ſquare back, in one height, per ft	0	1	2
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	7
Ditto, ovolo flat and fluſh back, in one height	0	1	3½
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	1	4½

	l.	s.	d.
Inch and ½ two-pannel ſhutters, ovolo flat and fluſhback, in 2 heights, per ft ſup. labour only	0	0	8
Ditto, in four pannels, per foot ſup.	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	8½
Quirk ogee and bead ſquare back, in 1 height	0	1	2
Ditto, in two heights	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, from 8*d.* to	0	0	9
Ditto, in two heights, fluſh back, per foot	0	1	4½
Ditto, in four pannels, per foot	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	9½
Inch and ½ four pannels, ovolo and pannels raiſed with quarter round on the riſing or ovolo, in two heights, at per foot ſup.	0	1	6
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead on the framing and pannels, raiſed as the preceding	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
If ſmall aſtragal be laid on pannels, ſhutters, or doors, and mitred, glued, and needle-points, at per ft run	0	0	2½

Outſide Shutters to Shop-Fronts.

Whole-deal clampt ſhutters, per foot ſup.	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4
Whole-deal two-pannel ſhutters, butt fluſh and ſquare, per foot ſup.	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup.	0	0	4½
Ditto, bead fluſh and ſquare, per foot	0	0	10
Ditto, and fluſh, bead butt back, per ft	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, per ft, 5*d.* to	0	0	5½
Inch and ½ three-pannel ſhutters, bead fluſh and ſquare back, per ft ſup.	0	0	11
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	5½
Ditto, bead fluſh and bead butt, per ft	0	1	1
Labour to ditto, per ft	0	0	6½
Ditto, on a circular plan, flat ſweep bead, fluſh and ſquare back, per ft ſup.	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, per ft ſup	0	0	11
Ditto, bead fluſh and ſquare, on a quick ſweep to corner, &c. per ft ſup.	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup.	0	1	0

	l.	*s.*	*d*,
Inch deal dove-tailed dado, per ft ſup.	0	0	8
Ditto, keyed, and raking to ſtairs	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup. 2*d*.½ to	0	0	3
Whole-deal dove-tailed dado, per ft ſup.	0	0	9
Ditto raking to ſtairs, *&c.* per foot	0	0	11
Labour to ditto, from 3*d*. to	0	0	3½

Inch-deal framed in backs and elbows, ſoffits, *&c.* at per ft ſup.	0	0	6½
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	0	3
Whole-deal ditto, at per foot	0	0	7½
Ditto, ovolo flat, per foot ſup.	0	0	9
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, from 3*d*.½ to	0	0	4
Ditto, ovolo and raiſed pannel, ſquare riſing	0	0	11
Ditto, ovolo and raiſed pannel with quarter round or ovolo on raiſing, per ft ſup.	0	1	0
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, pannels raiſed as above, per foot	0	1	1
Labour, per ft ſup. from 4*d*.½ to	0	0	5

Framed Linings to Doors and back Linings to Windows.

Inch-deal back linings to windows, framed bead butt, at per ft ſup.	0	0	6½
Ditto framed, three pannels in height	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, from 2*d*. per ft to	0	0	2½
Whole-deal double-rabbeted jambs and ſoffits to doors, framed, ovolo and flat pannel, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8½
Ditto, framed, bead and fluſh, per foot	0	0	9½
Labour to ditto, from 2*d*.½ to	0	0	3

Inch and ½ double-rabbeted jambs and ſoffits to doors, framed ovolo and flat pannel	0	0	9½
Ditto, bead and fluſh, per foot.	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	3
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per foot	0	0	10½
Ditto, ovolo and pannels ſquare, raiſed	0	1	0
Ditto, raiſed with quarter round	0	1	1

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	3½
Ditto, with quirk ogee and bead, with quarter round, or ovolo on the riſing, per foot	0	1	1
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4
Whole-deal dwarf wainſcoting, at per yard	0	3	0
Ditto, two pannels in height	0	3	4
Labour to ditto, per yard	0	1	2
Ditto, raking to ſtairs, per yard,	0	3	9
Labour to ditto, per yard	0	1	4
Whole-deal ſquare wainſcot up to the ceiling, per yard	0	2	10
Labour to ditto, from 10*d.* to	0	1	0
Whole raking wainſcot, ovoloand flat,peryard	0	4	6
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead	0	4	10
Labour to ditto, per yard, from 1*s.* 5*d.* to	0	1	6
Whole-deal level dwarf wainſcot, ovolo and flat, at per yard	0	3	9
Ditto, two pannels in height, at per yard	0	4	0
Labour to ditto, per yard	0	1	6
Whole-deal level quirk ogee and bead dwarf wainſcot, at per yard	0	4	0
Ditto, two pannels in height, per yard	0	4	4
Labour to ditto, per yard	0	1	4
Inch and half ovolo and flat wainſcoting up to the ceiling, per yard	0	4	9
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per yard	0	5	0
Labour to ditto, from 1*s.* 6*d.* per yard to	0	1	8
Ditto, with ſquare raiſing, per yard	0	6	2
Ditto, with bead or quarter round on the riſing	0	6	6
Labour to ditto, from 1*s.* 8*d.* per yard to	0	1	10
Inch and half ſquare partitions, flat pannel, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Labour to ditto, per ft ſup.	0	0	2½
Two-inch deal partitions, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, per ft ſup.	0	0	3
Ditto, ovolo and flat pannel, ſquare on the back	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup.	0	0	3½
Ditto, ovolo flat and fluſh back, per foot ſup.	0	1	0

	l.	*d.*	*s.*
Ditto ovolo flat and bead fluſh back, at per ft	0	1	1
Labour to ditto, from 4*d.* to	0	0	4½

Small Mouldings.

	l.	*d.*	*s.*
Small beads of deal, per ft run	0	0	1½
Labour to getting out ditto, per foot run	0	0	0½
Inch ogee of deal, per foot run	0	0	2
Labour to getting out and ſticking, per ft run	0	0	0½
Single cornices, per foot run	0	0	5
Labour to ditto, getting out and ſticking, &c.	0	0	2
Four-inch ſingle architraves, per foot run	0	0	4
Four-inch and ½ ditto	0	0	4½
Labour to getting out and ſticking, per ft run	0	0	2¼
Five inch ſingle architraves, per ft run	0	0	5
Labour to ditto, per ft run	0	0	2½
Baſe and ſurbaſe mouldings in deal, as in pl. 48 and 49, at per ft ſup. from 1*s.* 2*d.* to	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	0	6
Impoſt mouldings, as in pl. 50 and 51, at per ft ſup.	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	0	6
Double architraves, as in pl. 52 and 53, at per ft ſup. from 1*s.* 2*d.* to	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup. from 7*d.* to	0	0	6
Chimney-caps, as in pl. 44 to 47, at per ft ſup. from 1*s.* 6*d.* to	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup. from 7*d.* to	0	0	8
Common block dental, at per ft run	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, at per ft run	0	0	3½
Eye dentals, at per ft run	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, at per ft run	0	0	4½
Ditto fret dentals, at per foot run	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	0	5
Ditto fret eye dentals, at per foot run	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, at per ft run	0	0	6
Right wainſcot mouldings, ſtrait, at per ft ſup.	0	2	0

	l.	s.	d.
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	0	8
Circular ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	4	0
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	1	4
Mahogany ſtrait mouldings, at per ft ſup.	0	3	6
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	1	0
Circular ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	7	0
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	2	0
Stairs, as in Pl. 55 and 56.			
Common white deal ſteps and riſers, including carriages, at per ft ſup.	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup. from 3*d*.½ to	0	0	4
Ditto yellow, at per ft ſup.	0	0	9½
Common whole yellow-deal ſteps and riſers, including carriages, at per ft ſup.	0	0	10½
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup. from 4*d*. to	0	0	5
Second-beſt whole deal ſteps and riſers, including carriages, with moulded noſings, properly glued and backed, cloſe-ſtring, at per foot ſuperficial.	0	1	4
Ditto ſecond-beſt ſteps and riſers, including carriages, at per foot ſup.	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	0	7
Beſt Clean-deal Steps and Riſers, as in Pl. 70.			
The beſt clean-deal ſteps and riſers, with moulded noſings, mitered to receive the returns at the ends of the ſteps; riſers, mitered to receive the brackets; and ſteps, dove-tailed for the baniſters; at per ft ſup.	0	1	7
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	0	7
Circular block to curtail ſtep, at per ft cube	0	7	6
Labour to preparing ditto, from 4*s*. to	0	4	6
Circular veneered riſer to curtail ſtep, at per ft ſuperficial.	0	2	6
Labour to preparing and laying ditto	0	1	0
Circular round and hollow to ditto, at per ft run	0	1	2
If a ſmall cock-bead to ditto	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, at per ft run	0	1	0

	l.	s.	d.
Clean-deal ſteps and riſers to geometrical ſtairs on a circular plan, as in pl. 67, with noſing and riſers, mitered, &c. at per ft ſup.	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	1	0
Circular ſtring-board, glued up, to anſwer the wreath-rail, with a bead on the bottom edge, and one ſunk face, at per ft ſup.	0	7	6
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup.	0	3	0
Inch and ¼ wainſcot ſteps and riſers, with moulded noſings, at per ft ſup.	0	2	6
Ditto on a circular plan	0	3	6
Whole-deal raking ſtring-board, wrought on both ſides and framed, at per ft ſup.	0	0	9
Ditto, with ſunk face, at per ft	0	0	10
Two-inch and ½ deal moulded hand-rail, at per foot run	0	0	10
Ditto ramp	0	2	10
Labour, from 7*d.* per ft run to	0	1	2
Ditto, twiſted, at per foot run	0	8	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	5	0
Two-inch and ½ mahogany moulded hand-rail, ſtrait, at per ft run	0	2	10
Ditto ramp, at per ft run	0	6	6
Ditto, twiſted	0	12	6
Labour to ſtrait rail, at per foot run	0	1	6
Ditto to ramp, at per foot run	0	3	0
Ditto to twiſt, at per foot run	0	7	6
Two-inch and ½ mahogany rail, glued up in thickneſs, at per foot run	1	2	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	12	0
Ditto ſolid rail, at per foot run	0	14	0
Labour to ditto, at per ft run	0	7	6
Ditto mahogany capping to iron rails, on a circular plan, at per ft run	0	12	0
Labour to ditto, at per per foot run	0	7	0
Ditto level, on a circular plan, at per foot run	0	8	0
Labour to ditto, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to	0	4	0
Three-inch mahogany newels, at per foot run	0	2	0

	l.	s.	d.
Ditto turning	0	2	0
Three inch deal newels, at per ft run	0	0	4
Ditto turning	0	0	9
Inch and ½ deal balluſtrades and turning	0	0	8
Ditto mahogany, each	0	1	8
Seven-eighths ſquare-bar balluſtrades, at per foot run	0	2	8
Ditto, dove-tailed into ſteps	0	3	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot	0	1	6
Plain block-brackets and end-noſings, each	0	1	0
Labour to getting ready and putting on, each	0	0	6
Plain cut brackets and returned noſings at ends, each	0	1	8
Labour to preparing, cutting, and putting on, each	0	0	10
Neat cut brackets, with ſcrole and end-noſings returned, each	0	2	0
Labour and putting on ditto, each	0	0	11
Ditto mahogany, each	0	3	0
Labour to ditto, each	0	1	6
Circular deal brackets, with returned noſings to geometrical ſtairs, each	0	2	6
Labour to each	0	1	6

Of Saſhes.

	l.	s.	d.
Inch and ½ deal saſhes, fixed, per ft ſup.	0	0	6½
Labour to ditto, ſquare ſaſh, per ft ſup. from 2*d.* to	0	0	2½
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide	0	0	7
Two inch deal ovolo ſaſh, fixed, at per ft	0	0	8½
Labour to ditto, per ft ſup. from 2*d.*½ to	0	0	3
Ditto prepared to hang or ſlide	0	0	9
Two-inch ovolo wainſcot fixed ſaſh, per ft ſup.	0	0	11
Labour to ditto, 3*d.* to	0	0	3½
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide, per ft	0	0	11½
Inch and ½ ovolo mahogany fixed ſaſh	0	1	4
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide, per ft ſup.	0	1	5
Two-inch mahogany fixed ſaſh, per ft	0	1	6
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide, per ft	0	1	7
Labour to inch and half mahogany ſaſh	0	0	4½

	l.	s.	d.
Labour to the two-inch mahogany ſaſh	0	0	6
Two-inch and ½ wainſcot ovolo ſaſh, per ft	0	1	2
Ditto ovolo mahogany ſaſh, per ft	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, at per ft ſup. from 7*d.* to	0	0	9
Note, all ſaſhes ſtuck with aſtragal and hollow are to be charged extra, per ft	0	0	1½
Single cant-bars to ſhop-fronts, four lights high, ſtuck with an ovolo, each	0	4	0
Ditto, if ſtuck with aſtragal and hollow, each	0	4	6

Of Saſh-Frames.

	l.	s.	d.
Deal ſaſh-frames for inch and half ſaſhes, with oak ſunk ſills, prepared to hang ſingle, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8½
Ditto, to hang double, per ft ſuperficial	0	0	9
Deal ſaſh-frames for inch and half ſaſhes, with oak ſunk ſills, wainſcot pulley-pieces, and beads, to hang ſingle	0	0	11
Ditto, to hang double	0	1	0
Ditto, with mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, to hang double, at per ft	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, from 3*d.*½ per ft ſup. to	0	0	5
Deal ſaſh-frames for two-inch ſaſhes, with oak ſunk ſills, wainſcot pulley-ſtiles, and beads, to hang ſingle, per ft	0	1	2
Labour to ditto, per ft	0	0	4
Ditto, with mahogany pulley-ſtiles and beads	0	1	5
Inch and half deal ſaſh and frame, ovolo ſaſh, to hang ſingle, at per ft ſup.	0	1	4
Labour to ditto, per ft ſuperf. from 6*d.* to	0	0	7
Ditto, to hang double, at per ft ſup.	0	1	5
Deal ſaſh-frames with wainſcot pulley-ſtiles and bead, inch and half wainſcot ovolo, ſaſh hung with leaden weights and lines complete, at per ft ſuperficial	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, per ft ſup.	0	0	8
Deal ſaſh-frames with mahogany pullies, ſtiles, and beads, and inch and half mahogany			

	l.	s.	d.
ſaſhes, ovolo, hung ſingle, complete, perſt ſup	0	2	2
Ditto, hung double, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	4
Labour to d^{o}, ſaſh and frame hanging, complete	0	0	9
Deal ſaſh-frames with two-inch deal, ovolo ſaſh, to hang ſingle, per foot ſuperficial—	0	1	6
Ditto, hung double, with lines and weights complete, per foot ſuperficial —	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, complete, per foot —	0	0	7
Deal ſaſh-frames with wainſcot pulley-ſtiles and beads, two-inch wainſcot ovolo ſaſh, prepared to hang ſingle, per foot —	0	1	8
Ditto, hung double, with lines and weights, complete, per foot — —	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, from *6d.*½ per foot to —	0	0	7½
Deal ſaſh-frames with mahogany pulley-ſtiles and beads, with two-inch ovolo. Mahogany ſaſh, hung ſingle, complete, at per ft ſup.	0	2	6
Ditto, hung double, at per foot ſup. —	0	2	8
Labour to ditto, from 7*d.* per foot to —	0	0	8
Deal ſaſh-frames with wainſcot pulley-ſtiles and beads. Two-inch and half wainſcot ovolo ſaſh, hung double, complete, at per ft ſup.	0	2	10
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial —	0	0	8
Deal ſaſh-frames with mahogany pulley-ſtiles and beads. Two-inch and half mahogany ſaſh, ovolo double hung, complete, per ft ſup.	0	3	2
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial —	0	0	10
Deal ſaſh-frames to Palladian windows, with two-inch wainſcot ſaſh, the middle ſaſh hung with lines and weights, complete, the dimenſions from 5 feet to 6 feet on the baſe, at per foot ſuperficial — —	0	3	6
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial —	0	1	0
Deal ſaſh-frames with circular heads, heads of frames veneered with wainſcot, and wainſcot beads, glued up in thickneſſes, with two-inch wainſcot. Ovolo ſaſh, head glued up in thickneſſes, to be meaſured from the ſpringing-bar, per foot ſuperficial —	0	5	0

	l.	s.	d.
If the ſaſhes are aſtragal and hollow, they are to be charged extra, for ſaſh and frame, per ft	0	0	1
Labour to ditto, circular, per ft ſup,	0	1	6
If braſs pulleys and boxes, to be charged as per value, and the ſaſhes hung with white line.			
Circular ſaſh, inch and half ovolo, the ſaſh deal, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Ditto, wainſcot, per foot ſup.	0	2	6
Ditto, mahogany, per foot ſup.	0	3	0
Labour to deal circular ſaſh, per foot	0	0	8
Ditto to wainſcot, per foot	0	0	9
Ditto to mahogany, per foot	0	1	0

Semi-circular ſaſhes and frames on a circular plan, glued up in thickneſſes, are, labour and all materials, three times the price of circular. Labour only to ditto, three times the price of circular.

If done in deal, to be valued as deal; if in wainſcot, to be valued as wainſcot; and if done in mahogany, to be valued as mahogany.

	l.	s.	d.
Half-inch right wainſcot, planed on one ſide, at per foot ſuperficial, labour included	0	0	6
Labour only to ditto, planed and fixed, per ft	0	0	2
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	2½
Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, &c. per ft ſup.	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup.	0	0	3
Three-quarter right wainſcot, planed on one ſide, per foot	0	0	8
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot	0	0	9
Ditto, ditto, and dove-tailed, per foot	0	1	0
Labour to ditto	0	0	3½
Inch-wainſcot, planed on one ſide, per foot	0	0	10
Ditto, planed on both ſides, and fixed, per ft ſup.	0	1	0
Ditto, ditto, and dove-tailed, per foot	0	1	2
Ditto, ditto, and mitre-clampt, for flaps to deſks, counter-tops, &c. at per ft	0	1	4
Labour to ditto, in counter-tops, deſks, flaps, &c. at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4

	l.	s.	d.
Inch and quarter wainſcot, planed on one ſide, at per foot ſuperficial —— ——	0	1	2
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot ——	0	1	4
Ditto, ditto, and dove-tailed, per foot ——	0	1	6
Ditto, ditto, mitre-clampt to deſk-flaps or counter-tops, per foot ſup. ——	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup. — —	0	0	5
Ditto framed, bead fluſh, in ſmall doors, at per foot ſuperficial —— ——	0	1	9
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup. from 5*d.* to —	0	0	5½
Ditto, fluſh on both ſides, in ſmall doors —	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup. ——	0	0	6
Inch and half wainſcot, planed on one ſide, per foot ſuperficial —— ——	0	1	6
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot ——	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup. from 3*d.* to —	0	0	3½
Ditto, framed, bead fluſh and ſquare back —	0	1	10
Ditto, framed, bead fluſh on both ſides, per ft	0	2	1
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup. ——	0	0	7
Two-inch wainſcot planed on one ſide, per ft	0	1	10
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per ft ——	0	2	2
Ditto, planed and framed, per foot ſup. —	0	2	6
Labour only, per foot ſuperficial, from 8*d.* to	0	0	9

Mahogany, Labour included.

	l.	s.	d.
Half-inch mahogany, planed on one ſide, per ft	0	1	0
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot ſup. —	0	1	3
Labour only, per foot —— ——	0	0	4
If dove-tailed in drawers, *&c.* at per foot —	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſup. ——	0	0	6
Three-quarter mahogany, planed on one ſide, at per foot —— ——	0	1	4
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot ——	0	1	7
Ditto, planed on both ſides and dove-tailed	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial ——	0	0	9
Labour only, if grooved in ſmall grooves, at per foot run —— ——	0	0	1½
Ditto, if large grooving, per foot run ——	0	0	2

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Inch-mahogany, planed on one ſide, per ft ſup.	0	1	11
Ditto, planed on both ſides, and dove-tailed	0	2	3
Ditto, mitre-clampt, per foot ſup.	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup.	0	1	0
Inch and quarter mahogany, planed on one ſide, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot ſup.	0	2	4
Labour to ditto	0	0	4
Ditto, dove-tailed, per foot	0	2	8
Ditto, mitre-clampt, per foot ſup.	0	3	0
Labour to dove-tailed and mitre-clampt, per ft	0	1	3

Circular Work in Deal.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Slit-deal cover-board and bearer, planed on two ſides, per foot ſup.	0	0	6
Ditto, circular ſoffit, backed with canvas, per ft	0	1	0
Inch-deal, circular on the face, planed on one ſide, per ft ſup.	0	0	7
Ditto, circular on the plan, per ft	0	1	4
Whole-deal rabbeted ſoffit, per ft ſup.	0	1	7
Ditto circular framed ſoffits, with aſtragal laid on the pannels, framed in two pannels, and the ſtiles veneered, at per foot ſup.	0	2	9
Labour only to ditto, per foot ſup.	0	0	10

Deal circular Mouldings, Stuff and Labour.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Run of circular bead, ſtuck on linings or grounds, at per foot run	0	0	4
Labour to ditto, per ft run	0	0	2
Circular ¾ bead, inch and half wide, glued up in thickneſſes, at per foot run	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	5
Ditto, circular inch ogee, run, at per ft	0	0	6
Ditto, ogee and bead, per ft run	0	0	8
Common circular cornices or architraves, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	8
Ditto, ſcrole pediments, per ft ſup.	0	5	4
Mouldings to circular commode fronts, per ft ſup.	0	4	0
Labour to ditto, per foot ſup. from 1*s.* 10*d.* to	0	2	0

Church-Work: As Fronts of Pews, Galleries, &c.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wainſcot doors, 3 inches thick, ſtuck on both ſides, and pannels raiſed on both ſides, per ft	0	6	0
Ditto, 2 inc. and ½ thick, per foot ſup.	0	5	0
Labour to 3-inch doors, per foot ſup.	0	2	0
Ditto to 2½ inch doors, per foot ſup.	0	1	6
Wainſcot doors, 2 inc. thick, per ft ſup.	0	3	6
Labour to ditto, per ft ſup.	0	1	4
Wainſcot fronts of pews, the framing inch and half thick, pannels raiſed on one ſide and flat on the other, at per yard ſuperficial	0	11	0
The ſame, circular, per yard,	1	2	0
Right wainſcot deſk-board and bearers, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	2
The ſame, circular, per ft ſup.	0	2	4
Wainſcot ſeats and bearers, per foot ſup.	0	1	8
The ſame, circular, at per ft	0	3	4
Run of capping on the top of pews, 3 or 4 inc. wide, at per ft run	0	1	6
The ſame, circular, per ft run	0	3	0
Wainſcot partitions to pews, framed, inch and ¼ thick, pannels raiſed, ſquare on both ſides, at per yard	0	8	0
Right wainſcot mouldings to pedeſtals, baſes, and impoſts, at per foot ſup.	0	2	3
Circular, per ft ſup.	0	4	6
Circular circular, at per foot	0	9	0
Right wainſcot door-caſes, wrought, with a ſtaff, and rabbeted, at per foot	0	1	3
The ſame, circular, at per foot	0	2	6

Circular work is twice the price of ſtrait, of the ſame kind. Circular circular is three times the price of circular, of the ſame kind.

Rack and Manger.

With oak ſtalls, rails &c. complete, per ft run	0	15	0
Oak top to manger 3½ inc. by 2½ inc. wrought, rounded, &c. at per ft run	0	0	6
Seed-rack, per foot run	0	0	4
Rough inc. and half oak litter-board, per ft ſup.	0	0	6
Inch-deal arris bars, per foot run	0	0	1½

	l.	s.	d.
Two-inch deal turned rack-ſtaves, 2 feet 9 inc. long, each	0	0	6
Inch and half harneſs-pins, framed, per ft run	0	0	4
Oak harneſs-pins, 15 inc. long, each	0	0	4½

Pale-Fencing.

	l.	s.	d.
Four-foot pale-fencing, with four-feet cleft pales, at per rod, 18*s.* to	1	0	0
Workmanſhip, per rod	0	2	6
Five-feet cleft pale-fencing, per rod, from 1*l.* to	1	2	0
Workmanſhip only, per rod	0	3	0
Park-paling, with 5 and 6 feet cleft pales, two rails in a pannel, from 1*l.* 2*s.* per rod to	1	4	0
Workmanſhip to ditto, per rod	0	5	0
Ditto, three rails in a pannel, at per rod	1	6	0
Boarded pale-fencing, 5 or 6 feet high, with rough feather-edge deals, at per rod	1	2	0
Ditto, planed, at per rod	1	4	0
Labour to ditto, from 5*s.* per rod to	0	6	0
Ditto, if poſt-rails, and boards planed, with 3 rails in a pannel, top and bottom rails of oak, middle-rail a deal batten, and capping on the top of the pales, at per rod	1	12	0
Labour, per rod	0	8	0
Palliſado-paling, poſt-rails and pales of oak; poſt 6 inches ſquare, rails 4 by 3 inc. pales 2½ inc. by 1 inch thick, mortiſed through the rails, at per foot, running-meaſure	0	5	6
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	2	0
Ditto, with ſquare bars, inch and ¼ ſquare, at per foot run	0	4	0
If the bars or pales be of fir, at per foot run	0	3	6
Labour, from 20*d.* per foot run to	0	1	10
Palliſado gates, the framing with two-inch ſtuff of oak, pales ſquare or flat, at per foot ſup.	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½
Common five-bar gates of oak, from 16*s.* per gate to	0	18	0
Labour to ditto 4*s.* 6*d.* per gate. If ſawing be included, at per gate	0	6	6

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Putting in ground-ſills under timber buildings, &c. including timber and labour, from 1*s.* per foot, running meaſure, to	0	1	2
Labour only, from 4*d*. ½ per foot run to	0	0	6
Barn-floors laid with 2-inch oak plank, liſted clear of ſap, at per ſquare	3	15	0
Workmanſhip to ditto, per ſquare	0	10	6
Joiſt of oak, at per foot cube	0	3	6
To lay the barn-floor with two-inch deals, and to liſt them clear of ſap, finding deals, at per ſquare	3	0	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	8	0

The price of the oak joiſt to be added to 3*l.* 15*s.* in the oak floor, and to 3*l.* in the deal floor. For joiſts may be cut of various ſcantlings; and the price of oak joiſts is to be eſtimated from the number of cube feet they contain. Joiſts to be laid 12 inches apart.

Of Squares and Coolers for Brewing.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Making coolers and finding all materials, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4
Square tons with two-inch oak plank, finding all materials, at per foot cube	0	1	10

Lattice-Work for Partitions, &c.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Lattice-work bars, 2 inches wide, at per yard	0	3	0
Bars, inch and half wide, at per yard	0	2	6
Step-ladders, ſides and ſteps of whole-deal, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Standard-ladders, &c. at per round	0	0	4
Labour, per round	0	0	1
Deal ſhelves grooved together, as holes for ſtockings and gloves, in haberdaſhers and hoſiers ſhops, &c. at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½
If planed on both ſides, meaſure the rim of the grooving, at per foot run	0	0	1½

Oak or Fir Scantling, at per Foot Run.

To find how much in length will make a cube foot of any ſcantling, ſuppoſe 4 by 3, multiply the given numbers together, and divide 1728 by their product, which will give the length in inches to one cube foot, as will appear by the following examples.

4 by 3
3
12)1728(144 inches, or 12 feet.
12
52
48
48

4 by 4
4
16)1728(108 inches or 9 feet.
16
128
128

6 by 4
4
24)1728(72 inches, or 6 feet.
168
48

8 by 6
6
48)1728(36 inches, or 3 feet.
144
288
288

9 by 6
6
54)1728(32 inc. or 2 feet 8 inc.
162
108
108

10 by 6
6
60)1728(21 inc. 4-5ths of an inc.
120
528
480
48

10 by 8
8
80)1728(21 inc. 7-10ths;
160
128
80
48

12 by 9
9
108)1728(16 inc. or 1 ft 4 inc. in length to 1 cube foot.
108
648
648

2 by 2
2
4)1728
12)432
36 feet.

12 by 2
2
24)1728(72 inc. or 6 ft in length.
168
48
48

The preceding work ſhews how much in length will make one cube foot of any ſcantling, cut fit for building, according to the following tables, in fir, at per foot run, from 2*s*. per foot cube, to 2*s*. 2*d*. without labour.

Square of Fir Scantling, at per Foot Run.

Inches.		Inches.		*s*.	*d*.		*s*.	*d*.	
2	by	2[illegible]	—	0	0½	or	1	6	per foot cube.
2	by	2 1/2	—	0	0¾	or	1	9	ditto.
2	by	3[illegible]	—	0	1	or	2	0	ditto.
2	by	3 1/2	—	0	1¼	or	2	1½	ditto.
2	by	4	—	0	1½	or	2	3	ditto.
2	by	4½	—	0	1¾	or	2	4	ditto.
2	by	5	—	0	1¾	or	2	0¾	ditto.
2	by	5½	—	0	2	or	2	2	ditto.
2	by	6	—	0	2	or	2	2	ditto.

Inches.		Inches.		*s*.	*d*.		*s*.	*d*.	
2½	by	2½	—	0	1	or	2	0	per foot cube.
2½	by	3	—	0	1¼	or	2	1	ditto.
2½	by	3½	—	0	1½	or	2	3	ditto.
2½	by	4	—	0	1¾	or	2	0½	ditto.
2½	by	4½	—	0	2	or	2	2	ditto.
2½	by	5	—	0	2	or	2	2	ditto.
2½	by	5½	—	0	2¼	or	2	0¾	ditto.
2½	by	6	—	0	2½	or	2	0	ditto.
2½	by	6½	—	0	2¾	or	2	0	ditto.
2½	by	7	—	0	3	or	2	1	ditto.
2½	by	7½	—	0	3	or	2	0	ditto.
2½	by	8	—	0	3¼	or	2	1¼	ditto.
2½	by	8½	—	0	3½	or	2	0	ditto.
2½	by	9	—	0	3¾	or	2	1	ditto.
2½	by	9½	—	0	4	or	2	0¼	ditto.
2½	by	10	—	0	4¼	or	2	0	ditto.
2½	by	10½	—	0	4½	or	2	0	ditto.
2½	by	11	—	0	4½	or	2	0	ditto.
2½	by	11½	—	0	4¾	or	2	0	ditto.
2½	by	12	—	0	5	or	2	0	ditto.

Run of Fir Scantling, from 2 by 6½ to 2 by 12.

Inc.		Inc.		s.	d.
2	by	6½	—	0	2¼
2	—	7	—	0	2¼
2	—	7½	—	0	2½
2	—	8	—	0	2¾
2	—	8½	—	0	3 or,
per foot cube,				2	1½
2	—	9	—	0	3
2	—	9½	—	0	3¼
2	—	10	—	0	3½
2	—	11	—	0	3¾
2	—	11½	—	0	4
2	—	12	—	0	4 or,

per foot cube, 2*s.*

Run of Fir Scantling, from 3 by 3 to 3 by 12.

3	by	3	—	0	1½
3	—	3½	—	0	1¾
3	—	4	—	0	2
3	—	4½	—	0	2¼
3	—	5	—	0	2½
3	—	5½	—	0	2¾
3	—	6	—	0	3
3	—	6½	—	0	3¼
3	—	7	—	0	3½
3	—	7½	—	0	3¾
3	—	8	—	0	4
3	—	8½	—	0	4¼
3	—	9	—	0	4½
3	—	9½	—	0	4¾
3	—	10	—	0	5
3	—	10½	—	0	5¼
3	—	11	—	0	5½
3	—	11½	—	0	5¾
3	—	12	—	0	6 or

2*s.* per foot cube.

Run of Fir Scantling, from 3½ by 3½ to 3½ by 12.

Inc.		Inc.		s.	d.
3½	by	3½	—	0	2
3½	—	4	—	0	2¼
3½	—	4½	—	0	2½
3½	—	5	—	0	3
3½	—	5½	—	0	3¼
3½	—	6	—	0	3½
3½	—	6½	—	0	3¾
3½	—	7	—	0	4
3½	—	7½	—	0	4½
3½	—	8	—	0	4¾
3½	—	8½	—	0	5
3½	—	9	—	0	5¼
3½	—	9½	—	0	5½
3½	—	10	—	0	5¾
3½	—	10½	—	0	6
3½	—	11	—	0	6½
3½	—	11½	—	0	6¾
3½	—	12	—	0	7 or

2*s.* per foot cube.

Run of Fir Scantling, 4 by 4.

4	by	4	—	0	2¾
4	—	4½	—	0	3
4	—	5	—	0	3½
4	—	5½	—	0	3¾
4	—	6	—	0	4
4	—	6½	—	0	4¼
4	—	7	—	0	4¾
4	—	7½	—	0	5
4	—	8	—	0	5¼
4	—	8½	—	0	5¾
4	—	9	—	0	6
4	—	9½	—	0	6¼
4	—	10	—	0	6¾
4	—	10½	—	0	7
4	—	11	—	0	7¼
4	—	11½	—	0	7¾
4	—	12	—	0	8

Inches.		Inches.		s.	d.
4½	by	4½	—	0	2¾
4½	—	5	—	0	3
4½	—	5½	—	0	3½
4½	—	6	—	0	3¾
4½	—	6½	—	0	4
4½	—	7	—	0	4¼
4½	—	7½	—	0	4¾
4½	—	8	—	0	5
4½	—	8½	—	0	5¼
4½	—	9	—	0	5¾
4½	—	9½	—	0	7
4½	—	10	—	0	7½
4½	—	10½	—	0	8
4½	—	11	—	0	8¼
4½	—	11½	—	0	8½
4½	—	12	—	0	9
5	by	5	—	0	4½
5	—	5½	—	0	4½
5	—	6	—	0	5
5	—	6½	—	0	5½
5	—	7	—	0	6
5	—	7½	—	0	6¼
5	—	8	—	0	7
5	—	8½	—	0	7½
5	—	9	—	0	8
5	—	9½	—	0	8
5	—	10	—	0	8¾
5	—	10½	—	0	9¼
5	—	11	—	0	9½
5	—	11½	—	0	10
5	—	12	—	0	10¼
5½	by	5½	—	0	5
5½	—	6	—	0	5½
5½	—	6½	—	0	6
5½	—	7	—	0	6½
5½	—	7½	—	0	7
5½	—	8	—	0	7½
5½	—	8½	—	0	8

Wrong

Inches.		Inches.		s.	d.
5½	by	9	—	0	8½
5½	—	9½	—	0	9¼
5½	—	10	—	0	9½
5½	—	10½	—	0	10
5½	—	11	—	0	10½
5½	—	12	—	0	11¼
6	by	6	—	0	6
6	—	6½	—	0	6½
6	—	7	—	0	7
6	—	7½	—	0	7½
6	—	8	—	0	8
6	—	8½	—	0	8½
6	—	9	—	0	9
6	—	9½	—	0	9½
6	—	10	—	0	10
6	—	10½	—	0	10½
6	—	11	—	0	11
6	—	11½	—	0	11½
6	—	12	—	1	0
6½	by	6½	—	0	7
6½	—	7	—	0	7½
6½	—	7½	—	0	8
6½	—	8	—	0	8¾
6½	—	8½	—	0	9¼
6½	—	9	—	0	9¾
6½	—	9½	—	0	10¼
6½	—	10	—	0	11
6½	—	10½	—	0	11½
6½	—	11	—	1	0
6½	—	11½	—	1	0½
6½	—	12	—	1	1
7	by	7	—	0	8¼
7	—	7½	—	0	8¾
7	—	8	—	0	9¼
7	—	8½	—	0	10
7	—	9	—	0	10½
7	—	9½	—	0	11

F 2

Inches.		Inches.		s.	d.
7	by	10	—	0	11¾
7	—	10½	—	1	0¼
7	—	11	—	1	1
7	—	11½	—	1	1¼
7	—	12	—	1	2
7½	by	7½	—	0	9¾
7½	—	8	—	0	10
7½	—	8½	—	0	10½
7½	—	9	—	0	11¼
7½	—	9½	—	1	0
7½	—	10	—	1	0½
7½	—	10½	—	1	1
7½	—	11	—	1	1¾
7½	—	11½	—	1	2½
7½	—	12	—	1	4
8	by	8	—	0	10¾
8	—	8½	—	0	11¼
8	—	9	—	1	0
8	—	9½	—	1	0¾
8	—	10	—	1	1¼
8	—	10½	—	1	2
8	—	11	—	1	2¾
8	—	11½	—	1	3¼
8	—	12	—	1	4
8½	by	8½	—	1	0
8½	—	9	—	1	0¾
8½	—	9½	—	1	1½
8½	—	10	—	1	2¼
8½	—	10½	—	1	3
8½	—	11	—	1	3½
8½	—	11½	—	1	4¼
8½	—	12	—	1	5
9	by	9	—	1	1½
9	—	9½	—	1	2¼
9	—	10	—	1	3
9	—	10½	—	1	3¾

Inches.		Inches.		s.	d.
9	by	11	—	1	4½
9	—	11½	—	1	5¼
9	—	12	—	1	6
9½	by	9½	—	1	3
9½	—	10	—	1	4
9½	—	10½	—	1	4¾
9½	—	11	—	1	5½
9½	—	12	—	1	7
10	by	10	—	1	4¾
10	—	10½	—	1	5¼
10	—	11	—	1	6¼
10	—	11½	—	1	7¼
10	—	12	—	1	8
10½	by	10½	—	1	6¼
10½	—	11	—	1	7½
10½	—	11½	—	1	8¼
10½	—	12	—	1	9
11	by	11	—	1	8¼
11	—	11½	—	1	9
11	—	12	—	1	10
11½	by	11½	—	1	10
11½	—	12	—	1	11
12	by	12	—	2	0

Oak Scantling, per Foot Run

2	by	3	—	0	1½
2	—	4	—	0	2
2	—	5	—	0	2½
2	—	6	—	0	3
2	—	7	—	0	3½
2	—	8	—	0	4
2	—	9	—	0	4½

Inches.		Inches.		*s.*	*d.*
2	by	10	—	0	5
2	—	11	—	0	5½
2	—	12	—	0	6 or,

3*s*. per foot cube, to 3*s*. 6*d*.

Inches.		Inches.		*s.*	*d.*
2½	by	3	—	0	1¾
2½	—	4	—	0	2½
2½	—	5	—	0	3
2½	—	6	—	0	3¼
2½	—	7	—	0	4½
2½	—	8	—	0	5
2½	—	9	—	0	5¾
2½	—	10	—	0	6½
2½	—	11	—	0	7
2½	—	12	—	0	7½
3	by	3	—	0	2¼
3	—	4	—	0	3
3	—	5	—	0	3¾
3	—	6	—	0	4½
3	—	7	—	0	5¼
3	—	8	—	0	6
3	—	9	—	0	6¾
3	—	10	—	0	7½
3	—	11	—	0	8¼
3	—	12	—	0	9
3½	by	3	—	0	2¾
3½	—	4	—	0	3½
3½	—	5	—	0	4½
3½	—	6	—	0	5½
3½	—	7	—	0	6¼
3½	—	8	—	0	7
3½	—	9	—	0	8
3½	—	10	—	0	8¾
3½	—	11	—	0	9½
3½	—	12	—	0	10½
4	by	4	—	0	4
4	—	5	—	0	5

Inches.		Inches.		*s.*	*d.*
4	by	6	—	0	6
4	—	7	—	0	7
4	—	8	—	0	8
4	—	9	—	0	9
4	—	10	—	0	10
4	—	11	—	0	11
4	—	12	—	1	0
4½	by	4	—	0	4½
4½	—	5	—	0	5½
4½	—	6	—	0	6¾
4½	—	7	—	0	7¾
4½	—	8	—	0	9
4½	—	9	—	0	10
4½	—	10	—	0	11¼
4½	—	11	—	1	0½
4½	—	12	—	1	1½
5	by	5	—	0	6¼
5	—	6	—	0	7½
5	—	7	—	0	8¾
5	—	8	—	0	10
5	—	9	—	0	11¼
5	—	10	—	1	0½
5	—	11	—	1	1¾
5	—	12	—	1	3
5½	by	5	—	0	7
5½	—	6	—	0	8¼
5½	—	7	—	0	9¾
5½	—	8	—	0	11
5½	—	9	—	1	0½
5½	—	10	—	1	1¾
5½	—	11	—	1	3
5½	—	12	—	1	4½
6	by	6	—	0	9
6	—	7	—	0	10½
6	—	8	—	1	0
6	—	9	—	1	1½

Inches.		Inches.		*s.*	*d.*
6	by	10	—	1	3
6	—	11	—	1	4½
6	—	12	—	1	6
6½	by	6½	—	0	10½
6½	—	7	—	0	11¼
6½	—	8	—	1	1
6½	—	9	—	1	2½
6½	—	10	—	1	4¼
6½	—	11	—	1	6
6½	—	12	—	1	7½
7	by	7	—	1	0½
7	—	8	—	1	2
7	—	9	—	1	3¾
7	—	10	—	1	5½
7	—	11	—	1	7¼
7	—	12	—	1	9
7½	by	8	—	1	3
7½	—	9	—	1	5
7½	by	10	—	1	6¾
7½	—	11	—	1	8½
7½	—	12	—	1	10½
8	by	8	—	1	4
8	—	9	—	1	6
8	—	10	—	1	8
8	—	11	—	1	10
8	—	12	—	2	2
8½	by	8	—	1	5
8½	—	9	—	1	7
8½	—	10	—	1	9¼
8½	—	11	—	1	11½
8½	—	12	—	2	1½
9	by	9	—	1	8¼
9	—	10	—	1	10½
9	—	11	—	2	1
9	—	12	—	2	3

The Price of MASON's Work in general.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Portland ſtone, ſcapled, at per foot cube	0	2	6
Sawing ditto, per foot ſup.	0	0	4
Plain work to ditto, per foot ſup.	0	0	10
Circular plain work, per foot ſup.	0	1	3
Moulded work to ditto, per foot ſup.	0	1	0
Circular moulded work, from 1*s.* 4*d.* to	0	1	6
Plain ſunk work, at per foot	0	1	0
Sunk joggling, per foot run	0	0	4
Grooving, per foot run	0	0	3
Cutting frets, per foot	0	2	6
Portland ſtone coping, 13 inches wide and 3 inches thick in front, 1 inch and a half thick behind, throated, cramped, and run with lead, at per foot run,	0	2	0
Extra for labour to return quoins	0	1	6
Portland ſtone ſinks, 6 or 7 inches thick, at per foot ſup. 3*s.* 6*d.* or	0	4	0
Portland ſtone balluſtrades, 1 foot 8 inches long, about 4 and a half or 5 inches diameter, and joggled in at each end, each 28*s.* or	1	10	0
Portland ſtone paving, in ſtrait courſes, 1 inch and half thick, per foot ſup.	0	1	8
Ditto, 2 inches thick	0	1	10
Ditto, octogon and black dots, per foot ſup.	0	2	2
Black and white marble ſquares, in paving	0	2	10
Old paving with black dots, rubbed, ſquared, and re-layed, per foot ſup.	0	0	6
Old aſtragal ſteps, new worked and ſet, at per foot, running meaſure	0	0	6
Old Purbeck ſteps, taken up and re-ſet, per foot, running meaſure	0	0	4
New paving with Bremen ſtone, laid in tarras, at per foot ſup.	0	1	2
New Purbeck, ſquared in ſtrait courſes for paving, and laid in tarras, per foot ſup,	0	1	0
Ditto, laid in mortar	0	0	10

New Purbeck ſteps, per foot run	0	2	4
Ditto, paved in random courſes, per ft ſup.	0	0	9½
Old ditto re-laid, per foot	0	0	3
Holes cut for iron work, each	0	0	2
Mortice holes made ſquare, each	0	0	4
Large ditto, each	0	0	8
Holes cut 7 or 8 inches deep, and 4 or 5 inches ſquare	0	2	0
Portland ſtone chimney-pieces and ſlabs, not leſs than 1 inch and a quarter thick, per ft ſuperficial	0	1	9
Ditto, 2 inches thick, per foot ſup.	0	2	0
Ditto, 2 inches and a half thick	0	2	4
Old ditto, cleaned, ſanded, and ſet, per ft	0	0	6
Slit Ryegate ſtone hearths and covings	0	1	2
Whole ditto	0	1	8
Old Ryegate, worked and ſet, per ft	0	0	6
Purple marble covings, 2 inches thick, per foot ſuperficial	0	6	0
Black ditto, 3 inches thick, per foot ſup.	0	7	6
Old ditto, re-ſet, per ft ſup.	0	0	5
Common, ſet in fire-ſtone, including the ſtove at	1	12	0
Ditto, in veined marble, at	3	5	0
Ditto, in dove marble, at	5	18	0

Veined Marble Chimney-pieces.

Veined marble, per foot cube	1	0	0
Plain work to ditto, per foot ſup.	0	3	6
Ditto mould work	0	7	0
Veined marble ſlabs, jambs, mantles, &c. not leſs than 1⅛ thick, per ft ſup.	0	5	0
Old ditto, ſawed, ſanded, ground, poliſhed, and ſet, per ft ſup,	0	3	0
Egyptian marble mantles and jambs, at per foot ſup.	0	12	6
New dove marble	0	7	0
Ditto inch ſlab	0	5	0
New purple marble, per ft	0	6	0
Black and yellow plinths, per ft cube	1	15	0
Plain work to ditto, per foot ſup.	0	5	0
Sunk work to ditto	0	9	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Plain jambs, mantle, &c. per foot	0	1	0
Statuary-marble, per foot cube	1	10	0
Plain work to ditto, per ft ſup.	0	3	0
Moulded work to ditto	0	7	0
Ditto circular work, per foot	0	10	0
New inch and half ſtatuary ſlabs, jambs, and mantle, at per foot ſuperficial	0	8	0
New baſtard ſtatuary marble, per ft	0	6	0
Sawing ſtatuary marble, per foot	0	1	0
Jaſper-marble in veneering, per ft ſuperficial, from 1*l.* 5*s.* to	1	10	0
Sienna marble in veneering, per foot ſuperficial, from 15*s.* to	0	18	0

Painting.

Painting once in oil, per yard	0	0	2
Outſide painting three times in oil, per yard	0	0	8
Inſide new work of common colours, per yard	0	0	6
Inſide painting of old work, common colours	0	0	4
If extraordinary colours, as olive, &c. per yard	0	0	8
Prepared Pruſſian-blue, per yard	0	0	10
Greens, per yard	0	1	0
Saſh-frames done twice in oil, each 9*d.* or	0	0	10
Saſh-ſquares, per dozen, 9*d.* or	0	0	10
Window-lights, three times in oil, each	0	0	4
Caſements, ditto, each	0	0	4
Iron bars, each	0	0	1
Cloak-pins, twice in oil, per foot run	0	0	1
Saſh-frames, three times in oil, each	0	1	0
Saſh-ſquares, ditto, per dozen	0	1	0
Stucco, three times in oil, per yard	0	0	8
Ditto, four times in oil, per yard	0	0	10
Ditto, and ſanded, per yard	0	1	0
Fine flat white, four times in oil, per yard	0	1	0
Saſh-ſquares, dead white, per dozen	0	1	3
Mahogany-grained, per yard	0	1	0
Ditto and varniſhed, per yard	0	1	2
Squares, painted black, each	0	0	6
Checquers, per dozen	0	0	6

Glaſier's Work.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Newcaſtle crown, in ſaſhes, per foot ſup.	0	1	3
Circular ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	10
Black-friers crown glaſs, in ſquares	0	1	3
Ratcliff beſt crown glaſs, at per foot	0	1	6
Crown glaſs in broad lead cemented, per ft	0	1	1
Old ditto taken out and put into ſaſhes	0	0	6
Second crown glaſs in ſaſhes, per foot	0	1	1
Beſt crown glaſs bent circular, per foot	0	3	6
Moulded plate-glaſs, per foot	0	3	6
Old glaſs new leaded, per foot	0	0	3
Lead ſquares put in ſky-lights, each	0	0	4
Saſh-ſquares ſtopped in	0	0	3
Pinning in caſements, from 4*d.* to	0	0	6
Quarries put in	0	0	1½
Putting large ſaſhes inſide and out	0	1	6
Fifty pounds of turned lead is ſufficient for 100 feet of quarry glaſs.			
Glaſiers allow, for old crown glaſs in ſaſhes, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Newcaſtle ditto	0	0	4
Glaſs in lead	0	0	3
New green glaſs, per foot ſup.	0	0	8

Plumbers Work.

Gutters, &c. per cwt. 20*s.* or	1	1	0
Saſh weights, per cwt.	0	19	0
Backs of ſinks, coppers, &c. including ſolder, per cwt.	1	3	0
Lead for cramps, per pound	0	0	2½
Solder, per cwt.	3	10	0
Ditto, per pound	0	0	9
Milled lead for hips, flaſhings, &c. per cwt.	1	1	0
Three-quarter pipe, per yard	0	2	3
Inch ditto	0	3	3
Inch and quarter ditto	0	3	4
Inch and half ditto	0	4	6
Two-inch ditto	0	6	0
Three-inch and half rain-water pipe, from 2*s.* 3*d.* per yard to	0	2	6
Plumbers will allow for old lead, per cwt.	0	16	0

	l.	s.	d.
By which means they have an allowance of 3s. for each cwt.			
It is cuſtomary, in weighing of old lead, to deduct one pound in every cwt. for dirt.			
Blackſmiths Work, done by Weight.			
All ſorts of hammered work, as chimney-bars, ſtays, upright window-bars, ſhutter-bars, pump-work bolts, ſaddle-bars, cramps, hold-faſts, dogs, gudgeons, and all black-work of the ſame kind, from 4*d.* per pound to	0	0	4½
Caſements, croſs window-bars filed, and all ſuch work, from 4*d.*½ per pound to	0	0	6
Large ſcrew-bolts and nuts, at per pound	0	0	6
Iron doors and ſhutters, from 10*d.* per pound to	0	1	0
Plaiſterer's Work.			
Lime and hair mortar on lathing, at per yard	0	1	0
Labour only, from 4*d.* per yard to	0	0	5
Common rough caſting from 1*s.* per yard to	0	1	4
Labour only, from 4*d.* per yard to	0	0	6
Rough caſting with ſtone-mortar, in imitation of ſtone-work, from 2*s.* 6*d.* per yard to	0	3	0
Labour only, from 6*d.* per yard to	0	0	8
Plaiſtering on brick-work with finiſhing-mortar, in imitation of ſtone-work, from 1*s* 6*d* per yd to	0	2	0
Labour only, per yard	0	0	6
Setting common ceilings with fine ſtuff, per yd	0	0	2
Rendering one coat rough, per yard	0	0	3
Ditto and ſet, per yard, 4*d.* or	0	0	5
Ditto in groins	0	0	6
Not ſet, but trowelled ſmooth for paper	0	0	3½
Floated rendering on brick-work, per yd 6*d.* or	0	0	7
Raiſed champhered ruſtics, per foot ſup.	0	0	9
Plain raiſed facia, per foot	0	0	6
Ditto key-ſtone	0	1	0
Counter ceilings on lath, per yard	0	0	7
Floated lath and plaiſter, ſet	0	1	1
Ditto, ſet and white	0	1	2
Ditto, with ſtrong fir lath and four-penny nails, waſhed for painters, at per yard	0	1	6
Floated lath and plaiſter ſet in plaiſter and putty	0	1	4
Ditto in groins	0	1	6

	l.	*s.*	*d*
Lath and plaiſter in heads of niches, per yard	0	0	6
Stucco on bricks, per yard	0	1	6
Ditto on lath	0	2	0
Circular ditto	0	2	6
Stucco on laths in pannels, per yard	0	2	6
Bead and quirk to quoins, per foot run	0	0	2
Plain mouldings, 5 inches girth, per foot	0	0	5
Circular ditto	0	0	6
Plain plaiſter cornices, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Dental ditto	0	1	0
Block cornices, with leaves in the block and flowers in coffers, per foot	0	1	4
Ditto, three members, enriched with flower and bands in the ſoffit, per foot	0	1	10
Plain cove cornice and whited, at per foot	0	0	10
Ditto with eye dental, and whited	0	1	0
Doric cornice, three members enriched, mutules with bells and flowers in coffers, per foot	0	2	4
Doric cornice enriched, with blocks, and bells and flowers ſunk in coffers, per foot	0	1	8
Plain Ionic modillion-cornice, per foot	0	1	0
Ditto, two members enriched, modillions, and flowers in coffers, whited, per foot	0	1	8
Plain Corinthian cornice, at per foot	0	1	8
Ditto, fully enriched, per foot	0	2	0
Circular ditto, per foot	0	2	3
Corinthian frize, enriched with foliage and flowers, per foot ſup. from 3*s.* 6*d.* to	0	4	0
Double warded fret and flowers, at per ft ſup.	0	1	8
Faſcia and Vitruvian ſcrole	0	1	10
Guilochi and flowers, at per foot ſup.	0	2	0
Vitruvian ſcrole, flower, and huſk, per ft ſup.	0	2	6
Circular ditto	0	3	0

PLATE 28.

Carving Ionic capitals is done by the face, at ſo much per face, according to the diameter of the column. If the diameter be 10 inches,

	l.	s.	d.
at 1*s*. per inch, each face will be worth 10*s*. and the whole cap will coſt, carving in deal –	2	0	0
In wainſcot or mahogany, 1*s*. 6*d*. per inch, and the whole cap —— ——	3	0	0

PLATE 32.

Corinthian caps, at 2*s*. 6*d*. an inch, 10 inches diameter, that is, per face, in deal ——	1	5	0
In wainſcot or mahogany 3*s*. per inch, which is 30*s*. per face, or, for the whole cap ——	6	0	0

PLATE 54.

Compoſite capital and carved frize. Capital at 1*s*. 10*d*. or 2*s*. per inch, according to the diameter of the columns: frize at per foot, from 10*s*. to —— ——	0	15	0
The lower capital, with water-leaf, at per inch 1*s*. 8*d*. or —— ——	0	1	10
Capital in pl. 56, at per inch 2*s*. or ——	0	2	3
Frize to ditto, 8 inc. deep, per ft run, from 9*s*. to	0	13	0

PLATE 55.

Water-leaf, leaf in ogee, inch girth, per foot	0	0	9
Ditto, inch and half, per foot ——	0	1	0
Common veined, per foot, ſoftened ——	0	0	8
Block dental, per foot run, 6*d*. fret ditto —	0	0	8
Ditto cornice, two members carved, ſemireverſe, at per foot run —— ——	0	0	8
Semirecters with raffel leaf, inch and half girth, per foot —— —— ——	0	3	6
Fluting pannels, for doors, ſhutters, &c at per foot run —— ——	0	1	0

PLATE 57.

From pl. 28 to pl. 57 are the prices of wood carving, labour only.

Ogee, from ½ to ¾ inch girth, per ft run, 4*d*. to	0	0	6
Ditto, cloſe beads, at per foot run 3*d*. to ——	0	0	4

PLATE 58.

Plaiſter cornice, frize 8 inc. deep, cornice 6 or 7 inc. deep, necking 2 inc. and ½ deep, at per foot run, labour and all materials included, 5*s*. 6*d*. to —— ——	0	6	0
Labour to ditto, 3*s*. to —— ——	0	3	6

PLATE 59. *Plaiſter Cornice.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Cornice, three members, enriched with acorns between the dentals, at per foot run, 2*s*. to —	0	2	3
Plaiſter cornice, top member carved with water-leaf, and the bead carved in bead mold, per ft	0	1	5
PLATE 60. *Plaiſter Cornice.*			
Corinthian cornices, three members carved, and modillions, at per foot run, from 5*s*. to —	0	5	6
The feſtoon in the frize to be valued by time and materials expended			
PLATE 61,			
A plaiſter cornice: frize 6 inc. and ½ deep, cornice 5 inc. and ½ deep, at per foot run, 4*s*. to	0	5	0
PLATE 62.			
7 inc. frize, 6 inc. cornice. per ft run, 7*s*. 6*d*. to	0	8	0

Note, The prices of ornaments differ very much, in wood, ſtone, and ſtucco, according to the richneſs and goodneſs of the materials and workmanſhip.

Eſtimate for building a new Houſe.

Bricklayer's Work.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
496	yards of digging in cellars and foundations, at 1*s*. per yard, digging and carting away	24	16	0
45	rod of brick-work, reduced to brick and half, at 8*l*. 10*s*. per rod ———	382	10	0
18½	ſquare of plain tiling, at 1*l*. 10*s*. per ſquare	27	15	0
110	feet run of arched drain, at 2*s*. 6*d*. per ft	13	15	0
50	yards of brick paving in mortar, at 2*s*. 6*d*. per yard ——— ———	6	5	0
72	feet of rubbed and gauged arches in windows, at per foot ſuperficial, 1*s*. 10*d*. —	13	12	0
108	feet rubbed and gauged in facio, at per foot ſuperficial, 1*s*. 6*d*. ———	8	2	0
	Carried forward	476	15	0

	Brought forward	476	15	0
250	feet of rubbed returns, at 4*d.* per ft run	4	3	4
106	feet run of rough, at 1*d*½ per foot run	0	13	3
36	feet ſuperficial of ſummered arches, brick and half, at 5*d.* per foot	0	15	0
150	feet run of groin, at 6*d.* per foot	3	15	0
205	feet of foot-tile paving, at 4*d.* per foot	3	8	4
112	feet of common drain, 10 inc. wide, 9 inc. high, 4-inch walls, covered with foot-tiles, and paved with bricks flat, at 1*s.* 2*d.* per ft run	6	10	8
	Total ſum of bricklayer's work	496	0	7

Maſon's Work.

	Chimney-piece in the dining-room	45	0	0
	Ditto in the beſt parlour	36	0	0
	Ditto in the common parlour	20	0	0
	Ditto in one pair of ſtairs front rooms, each chimney-piece 10*l.*	20	0	0
	Ditto in one pair of ſtairs back room	6	0	0
55	feet ſuper. of Portland chimney-pieces, at per foot ſup. 1*s.* 10*d.*	5	10	0
27	feet ſuperficial Ryegate, in hearths and covings, at per foot ſup. 1*s.*	1	7	0
150	feet cube of Portland, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per ft	18	15	0
560	feet ſuperficial of plain work on ditto, at 10*d.* per foot	23	6	0
115	feet of moulded work to ditto, at 1*s.* 2*d.* per foot ſuperficial	6	14	2
200	feet of Portland paving and black dots, in paſſage and ſtair-caſe, at 2*s.* 3*d.* per ft ſup.	22	10	0
3	ſink-ſtones, at 2s. 6*d.* each	0	7	6
140	holes cut in Portland curb for iron bars, at 2*d.* each	1	3	4
	Total ſum of maſon's work	206	13	0

Carpenter's Work.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
25	feet cube of oak, rough, at 3*s.* per ft —	3	15	0
36	feet ditto, framed, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per ft cube	6	6	0
22	feet ditto, planed and framed, at 4*s.* —	4	8	0
220	feet cube of fir, rough, at 2*s.* per ft —	22	0	0
1250	feet cube of fir, framed, at 2*s.* 4*d.* per ft	142	16	8
96	feet cube of fir, planed and framed, at 2*s.* 8*d.* per foot — —	12	16	0
150	feet ſuperficial of gutter and bearers, at 8*d.*	5	0	0
5	ſquare of centering, at 16*s.* per ſquare —	4	0	0
8	ſquare of groin, at 1*l.* 2*s.* per ſquare —	8	16	0
150	feet of ſmooth ditto, at 3*d.* per ft —	1	17	6
515	feet ſuperficial of bracketing for plaiſter cornices, at 5*d.* per ft —	8	11	8
90	feet of rough whole deal, at 5*d.* per ft—	1	17	6
67	feet planed on one ſide, at 6*d.* per ft —	1	13	6
10	ſquare of ſecond-beſt flooring, nailed one edge in ſight, at 3*l.* 12*s.* per ſquare —	36	0	0
3	ſquare of ditto, dowelled, at 4*l.* per ſquare	12	0	0
10	ſquare of clean-deal flooring, dowelled, at 5*l.* 15*s.* per ſquare — —	62	10	0
110	feet ſuperficial of whole-deal riſers and ſteps, at 9*d.* per foot —	4	2	6
120	feet of ditto, ſecond-beſt, at 1*s.* per ft —	6	0	0
110	feet of clean-deal riſers and ſteps, at 1*s.* 6*d.*	8	5	0
40	feet run of mahogany hand-rail, at 5*s.* per ft	10	0	0
40	feet run of ⅞ ſquare deal baniſters, at 3*s* per foot — —	6	0	0
36	feet of deal rail and baniſter, at 4*s.* per ft	7	4	0
	Total of carpenter's work	370	19	4

Joiner's Work.

96	yards of dwarf wainſcot, at per yard ſquare-work, 3*s.* 6*d.* — —	16	16	0
90	yards framed ovolo and flat pannel, at 3*s.* 9*d.* per yard — —	16	17	6
	Carried forward	33	13	6

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward — — —	33	13	6
60 yards of inch and half framing, inch pannels and dado, at 5s per yard — —	15	0	0
1150 feet of whole deal dado, dove-tailed, and barred on the back, at 9d per foot ſup. -	43	2	6
560 feet ſuperficial of deal molding, at 1s 2d.	28	0	0
150 feet ſuperficial of whole-deal ſhelves, at 7d. per foot — —	4	7	6
60 feet ſuperficial two-inch deal dreſſer, at 1s.	3	0	0
22 yards of ſlit-deal linings, at 2s. per yard	2	4	0
200 feet ſup. of inch and half deal ſhutters, at 1s. per foot — — —	10	0	0
250 feet ſuperficial of 2 inch and ½ deal doors, at 1s. 4d. per foot — —	16	13	4
75 feet ſuperf. of whole-deal doors, tongued and ledged, at 8d. per foot — —	2	10	0
48 feet of 2 and ½ wainſcot doors, at 4s per ft	9	12	0
250 feet of two-inch wainſcot ſaſh and frame, at 2s. 10d. per foot — — —	35	8	4
200 feet ſup. of inch and half wainſcot ſaſh and frame, at 1s. 10d. per foot — —	18	6	8
Total of joiner's work	221	17	10

Plaiſterer's Work.

To dining-room ceiling, divided, with ornaments, and the molding — —	40	0	0
220 yards floated ceiling, at 1s. 2d. per yard	12	16	8
175 yards common ceiling, at 1s. per yard —	8	15	0
150 yards rendered and whitened, at 6d. per yd	3	15	0
40 yards rendered only, at 4d. per yard —	0	13	4
300 feet ſup. of plaiſter cornice, at 1s. 4d. per ft	20	0	0
50 yards of ſtucco, at 2s. per yard — —	5	0	0
Total of plaiſterer's work	90	0	0

Glaſier's Work.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
356 feet ſuperficial of crown glaſs in ſaſhes, at 1*s*. 3*d*. per foot — — —	22	5	0
24 feet ſup. of glaſs ſet in lead-work, at 8*d* -	0	16	0
Total of glaſier's work	23	1	0

Plumber's Work.

38 cwt of lead, in gutters, ceſſpools, rain water pipe, &c. at 20*s*. per cwt. — —	38	0	0
40 yards of leaden pipe, at 2*s*. 6*d*. per yard -	5	0	0
A leaden pump and iron-work — —	5	10	0
Cocks, ſtop-cocks, and other braſs work to pipes, &c. — — — —	2	15	0
Solder to the above work — —	1	18	0
Total of plumber's work	53	3	0

Blackſmith's Work.

36 cwt in kitchen range, grates, crane, iron bars to chimneys, iron rails, and palliſades in front, &c. at 4*d*. ½ per pound -	67	4	0

Ironmonger's Bill.

36 pairs of but-hinges to window-ſhutters, at 1*s*	1	16	0
36 pairs of ſtrap-hinges, at 8*d*. per pair —	1	4	0
12 pairs of H hinges, at 4*s*. 6*d*. per pair —	2	14	0
6 pairs of croſs garnet hinges, at 1*s*. 6*d*. per pr	0	9	0
36 ſhutter-latches, at 1*s*. 6*d*. each — —	1	14	0
24 ſaſh-faſtenings — — —	1	1	0
6 iron plate locks, at 4*s*. each — —	1	4	0
12 mortice-locks, at 10*s*. 6*d* each — —	6	6	0
Locks, hinges, and faſtenings, to front door —	2	10	0
Ditto to back front — — —	1	10	0
Ditto to kitchen door — —	0	12	0
Six pairs of large but-hinges, at 3*s* per pair	0	18	0
Total of ironmonger's bill	21	18	0

Total ſum of the whole — £ 1534 0 1

Note, The carriage of materials to be added to the above work.